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### HOW THE CAT FORMED A NEW ATTACHMENT

'Twas only a harmless looking sheet
Of sticky fly paper. Warmed by the heat
Of the room it lay upon a chair.
A careless maid had placed it there.
Its glistening surface, innocent of flies,
As yet, an altar for the sacrifice
Of victims to the greed of housewives
  [illegible]
Waited for unwary feet,
Which came—Oh, yes, they came. The cat,
A stately creature, sleek and fat,
Pride of the household, happening along,
Purring its contented song,
Leaped lightly in the air
And came down on that chair.
Here the plot thickens. Down again
Upon the floor she jumped and then
Tribulation, anguish, woe
Broke loose, for, lo,
That sticky paper stuck to Tabby's paws
And tripped her. Nose, ears, whiskers,
  jaws
Smeared with it she rolled along the floor,
And smeared herself some more.
And Tabby swore,
And howled and tore,
Like a wild prizefighter,
And the paper stuck still tighter
And wrapped itself like a warm
And clinging blanket round her squirming
  form.
With maddened screech and yell,
She flopped and jumped and fell,
And clawed her feet
Out through the sticky sheet,
And tried to pull it off her head.
In vain. It wouldn't shed.
In vain she squirmed and tore,
And scratched, and screeched, and swore.
'Twas there to stay. And Tabby changed
  her mind.
With bristling tail straight up behind,
She made one desperate jump,
Went through the window, fell outside
  kerbump.
Then through the grass, rank, thick and
  wet,
Ran off, and people says she's running
  yet.
—C. W. T. in Chicago Tribune.

### THE CROCUS.

I

On mountains the crocus
  Ere hollows be clear
In the bed of the snowdrift
  Will rise and appear.
Aloft the pure crocus,
  Born under the snow,
In the sun is left trembling,
  All bare to his glow—
Like the heart of the woman who listens
  To love in the forests below.

II.

The Lover speaks:—
O light-born, how oft
  Shall I drink in like wine
Thy body cloud-soft,
  Earth's marvel, yet mine?
How oft shall I dare,
  Unabsolved by death,
In the flood of thy hair
  And the flame of thly breath?
From the incense-boat sun hast thou
    wandered,
  A dream from a time beyond death.

III.

And she yearns to respond
  To that strain out of reach,
To the glowing and subtle
  Stream spirit of speech.
But she weeps—ah, too childish
  For love is the span
Of the half-bestrung lyre
  Of the language of man.
So she breathes the sun-song of the
    crocus—
  Reveal it, repeat it, who can!
  —Herbert Trench in Harper's Weekly.

### SIGNS OF GRIP.

Ef yer bones all
  Ache like sin,
Can't tell whar
  The pains begin;
Ef yer weepy
  In yer eyes,
Don't keer ef yer
  Lives er dies;
Ef yer head ez
  Bilin' hot,
Feel et bustin'
  Like ez not;
Ef yer feet ez
  Clammy cold,
Ef yer feels
  A centery old;
Ef yer can't dig
  Up a think,
'Cause yer noddle's
  On der blink;
Ef yer staggers
  When yer walks,
An' yer stutters
  When yer talks;
Don't go guessin',
  Take my tip;
Git a doctor—
  Got th' grip!
    —New York Sun.

### The Happy Medium.

Wisum—I was surprised that you should hit that little fellow at the seance. He was somewhat intoxicated, I grant you, but he is one of the leaders among the spiritualists, and they didn't like your assault upon him at all.

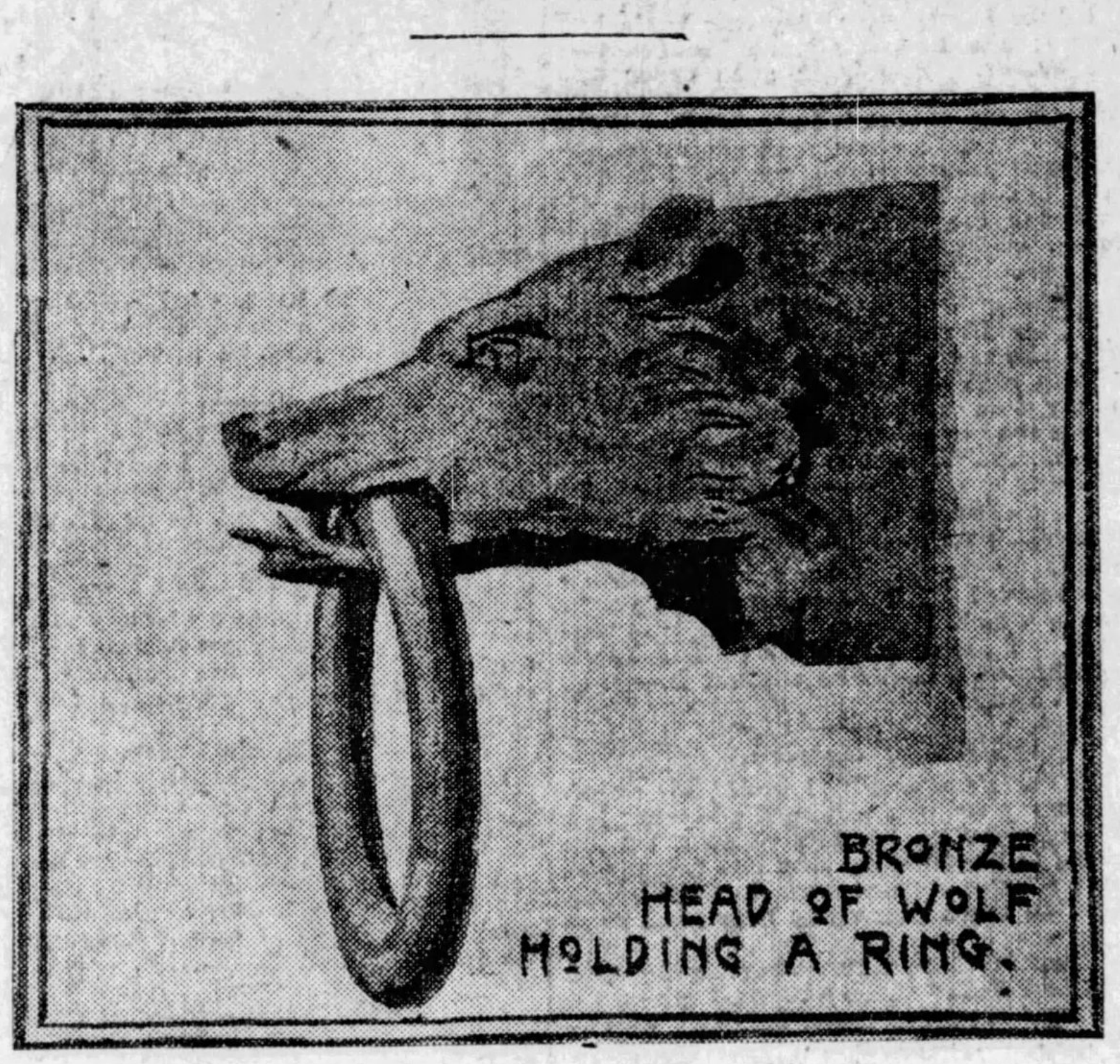
Harry—There's no pleasing you, Wisum. You have always told me to strike a happy medium and the first time I do it, you blame me.—Boston Evening Transcript.

### New Magazine Office.

"The express agent won't let us have that shipment of paper," said the business manager, "until we plank the cash down."

"That's all right. Just announce that the twentieth edition is exhausted and out of print; and let the express man go to blazes!"—Atlanta Constitution.

## ANTIQUE TREASURES OF THE LAKE OF NEMI



Not many miles from the city of Rome are the Alban mountains, which skirt the Campagna on the east. These mountains are volcanic in origin, and their craters were active after prehistoric man appeared in Italy, at the close of the glacial epoch; for flint implements are found in thick layers of volcanic matter. These volcanoes became extinct, however, before the historic epoch, for no chronicler of Roman history mentions them as being active. The various craters are now lakes, and most of them extremely beautiful. Around them the ancient Romans built their villas and pleasure houses, and today the wealthy citizens of the Italian capital flee from the heated streets of the city to sojourn on these mountains, whose air is cool and bracing.

One of the water gems is Lake Nemi, situated some seventeen miles southeast of Rome. Like the others, it occupies an ancient volcanic crater. Its surface is 1,108 feet above the level of the sea, while its area is eight-tenths of a mile. Its waters are bluish in tint, and as pure as those of our own Erie. The Romans built a emissarium, or subterranean tunnel through which its waters are discharged ito the valley of Ariccia. On its shores stood, in classical times, a celebrated temple of Diana, whose priest was allowed to assume office only after he had killed his predecessor in a duel. Because of this shrine of the chaste goddess, the Romans often called the lake Speculum Dianae, or the mirror of Diana.

Something over 2,000 years ago a Roman emperor had his summer palace on the shores of this little lake. But, in his extravagance, he determined on a novel form of pleasure. He built two great ships on the still waters, each 195 feet long by 65 feet wide. They were as elaborate in construction and ornamentation as Roman extravagance and imperial wealth could make them. The metal work was of the finest bronze, fashioned by the best artists of the time. On each he built a palace, each adorned with gems of art, in marble and bronze.

These vessels were afterwards sunk, in some of the civil commotions whose recital takes up so much of the history of the ancient city. Their remains still lie in the mud at the bottom of the still waters, which are 164 feet deep. Years ago, their location was discovered, through the efforts of Italian archaeologists, who were inspired to effort by the fact that there must be, in and around them, works of art of the period of Rome's grandeur. Divers were sent down, who ascertained the location of each; and many things have been recovered, most of which formed parts of the ornamentation. One of these is represented in the cut. It is the bronze head of a wolf—in allusion to the she-wolf whom the old myth declared to be the nurse of the twins, Romulus and Remus, the former of whom was the reputed founder of Rome. The jaws hold a large bronze ring—evidently the attachment for one of the ropes by which the vessel was moored to the shore.

At the present time, the matter of the recovery of these vessels, with their treasures of classic art, is engaging the attention of the board of admiralty of the Italian government. While it is probable the wood of the hulls, embedded in mud for 2,000 years, is in a fairly good condition, yet it is not probable that the hulls would hold together were any plan adopted of floating them to the surface. Signor Malfatti, detailed by the admiralty board, reported that such a plan would involve these steps:

To plant several lines of piles in the water parallel to each vessel;

To lower a stout wooden frame, the size of each vessel, upon its deck;

To remove the surrounding mud, in order to lessen the power needed;

To tunnel under the keels at a number of places, in order to place stout cables around the hulls;

Then, by steam windlasses, on barges, to bring them to the surface.

He advised against this plan, however, because of the fear that the hulls would break apart; that the many objects of interest which must lie in the mud around the vessels could not be recovered; and because the depth of the water renders the method risky.

There is but one other plan which is deemed feasible—and that is, to drain the lake. This would enable the recovery of every object of interest, and the discovery of a third vessel, believed to be sunk in the waters in front of the ruins of the temple of Diana. This plan would be very costly, and the Italian government at present cannot afford the expense.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

### How It Was.

Insurance Adjuster—Don't you think you have placed a rather high estimate upon the articles destroyed? Your total is $1,200. Now, I'm pretty well convinced the entire lot could be duplicated for less than a quarter of that sum.

Policy Holder—I gave you just what the things cost, not a cent more. I bought them all at our last church fair.—Boston Evening Transcript.

### Another!

Miss Jellus—Your bedroom must be a very healthy place, dear.

Miss Prettyface—What makes you think so?

Miss Jellus—Because I have noticed that when you are downstairs sometimes you are dreadfully pale; but if you go up into your bedroom for a short time you come down with a beautiful color.—Tit-Bits.

## CARNEGIE'S NEW SCOTCH ESTATE

CARNEGIE'S NEW ESTATE.

When first an attempt was made to obtain a photograph of "Pittenchieff," the historic Scotch estate near Andrew Carnegie's native town of Dunfermline, which the American millionaire has just bought for $225,000, it appeared that no such photograph existed, and the accompanying picture has been taken especially for this purpose.

The country round about the Pittencrieff estate has been the scene of about as much history making as any region in Scotland. Dunfermline town itself existed far back in the ninth century, and from 1057 to 1650 was the almost constant residence of the Scottish kings. Here are the ruins of their royal palaces of Dunfermline, and here, still standing, the abbey erected by Malcolm Canmore, the last of the Celtic rulers, in which Robert Bruce and many of the other Scotch leaders lie buried. Upon the Pittenchieff estate stands the tower also built by Malcolm Canmore, and in which he married the Saxon Princess Margaret. The whole region is a strikingly beautiful one. It stands on a long swelling ridge, 300 feet above the Firth of Forth, and is backed by the picturesque Cleish hills.

Pittencrieff house itself was built in 1610 and was enlarged in 1740 with stones from the ruins of Dunfermline palace. Mr. Carnegie bought "Pittencrieff" from Col. Hunt in the possession of whose family the famous estate has been for many years. In 1762 the property was sold for $55,000, in 1787 for $88,000 and, in 1800 for $157,000.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## TEA LEAVES AND FORTUNES

First, the one whose fortune is to be told should drink a little of the tea while it is hot, and then pour away the rest, being careful not to turn out the grounds in doing so, and also not to look at them, as that would be bad luck.

Then she must turn the cup over so that no water remains, for drops of water in the tea grounds signify tears.

Next, she must turn the cup around slowly toward her three times, wishing the wish of her heart as she turns it.

After this she must rest it a minute against the edge of a saucer—to court luck.

Then the fortune may be read.

Three small dots in a row stand for the wish. If near the top of the cup it will soon be realized. If at the bottom, some time will elapse or it will never come true.

If the grounds are bunched together it signifies that all will be well with the fortune seeker; but if they are scattered it remains the reverse.

A small speck near the top is a letter. A large speck a present of some kind.

The sticks are people with whom one will soon be brought in contract—light or dark, short or tall, according to the color and length of the sticks. A small one means a child, a thick one a woman.

If they lie crosswise, they are enemies. If straight up, intimate friends or pleasant acquaintances to be made.

A stick with a bunch of grounds on its back is a bearer of bad news.

A line of leaves with no openings between foretells a journey by water. If openings, by rail.

A large ring closed means an offer of marriage to an unmarried woman. To a married one it means a fortunate undertaking. To a man, success in business.

A small ring of leaves or grounds is an invitation.

Dustlike grounds bunched together at the bottom or side are a sum of money.

A half moon or star to married people means a paying investment. To unmarried, a new lover or sweetheart.

A hand, warning, if the fingers are spread. If closed, an offer of friendship or marriage.

A heart is the most propitious sign of all, as it means happiness, fidelity, long life, health and wealth.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### Aqua Pura.

How many people are aware that chemically pure water is injurious for drinking purposes? Distilled water contains but a small amount of salts, and on reaching the stomach extracts these from the animal tissues, giving rise to gastritis and catarrhal inflammation. Dr. Koeppe illustrates the poisonous qualities of chemically pure water by the spring of Gastien, which is known as the poison spring, and is so nearly pure that it has an electric conductivity of 31—that of ordinary distilled water having 49. Distilled water, however, if kept from the atmosphere, will remain pure for years.—London Globe.

### LeahAllen Adopted.

Leah J. Allen, for whose custody a court fight was waged by her mother and her foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Beach, has now been adopted by the latter. Adoption papers were filed in probate court yesterday afternoon.

### Meow!

Johnny—Aunt Martha won't play puss in the corner with me.

Mother—But perhaps Aunt Martha doesn't know how to play it, Johnny.

Johnny—Oh, but she must know how; I heard papa say she was an old cat.—Baltimore Evening Transcript.

## FOUND A NEW RACE.

### Jesup Expedition Back With Treasures From Siberia.

A hitherto unknown race of human beings was found in northern Siberia on the rim of the arctic circle by the Jesup North Pacific exploring expedition, sent out two years ago by Morris K. Jesup, president of the American Museum of Natural History. The expedition was headed by Waldemar J. Jochelson, a Russian scientist, who was accompanied by Waldemar Bogaras. Both are members of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences and the St. Petersburg Geographical society.

The party collected 15,000 specimens, nearly all of which are now at the Museum of Natural History, and will soon be unboxed. One of the specimens is a tusk weighing 220 pounds, undoubtedly the largest tusk in the world. The expedition also has 2,000 bone carvings, executed in a manner that will excite the interest of artists. They bring back, also, eight complete sets of iron armor, similar to that made in Japan in early times. There is no doubt, says Mr. Jochelson, that the northern tribes of Siberia and the Japanese are of the same origin.

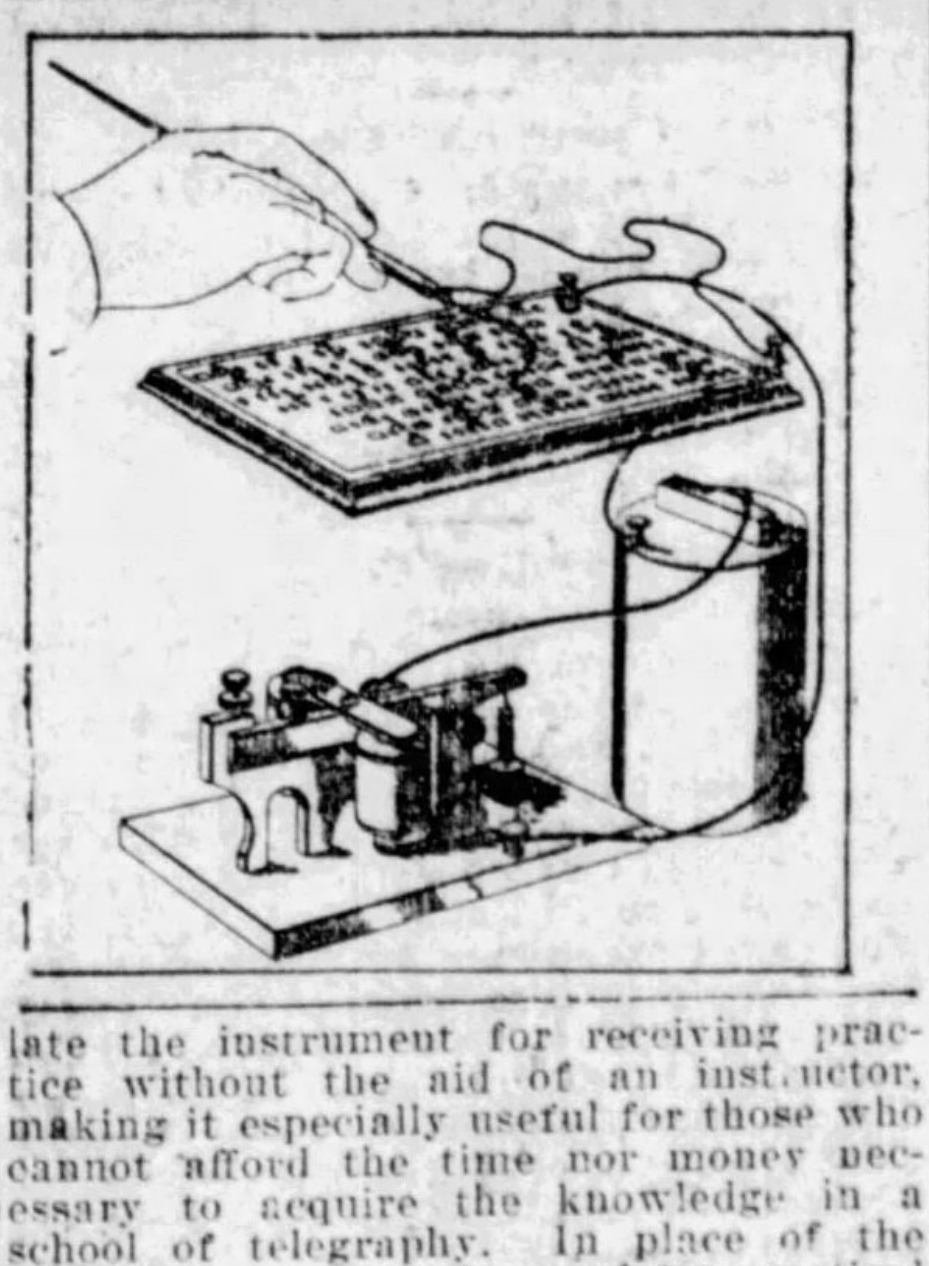
"This is not so remarkable," he adds, "as our discovery of tribes in Siberia which possess characteristics in common with the Indians of North America. We found some of the tribes having legends, languages and customs almost identical with those of the American Indians."

The Messrs. Jochelson and Bogaras traveled 15,000 miles. A large part of the journey was made by sledge. They were accompanied by their wives, and the women bore the hardships without complaint. The party went from New York to Vladivostok by way of San Francisco and Japan. They embarked on a Russian steamer which makes an annual trip up the Pacific coast 1,500 miles to the mouth of Anadyr river. They reached Marinsky, the most northerly Russian military post on the Pacific coast, where separate exploring trips were made. Mr. Bogaras and his wife, with on American and one Swiss attendant, traveled 6,000 miles with 150 Siberian dogs. On the return trip to Marinsky the sledges were abandoned and a voyage of 800 miles was made in a rowboat. The party was on the water thirty-four days, most of the time in an open sea, reaching port just in time to catch a returning steamer. The rowboat, which saved them one year's wait, is now at the Museum of Natural History.

Mr. and Mrs. Jochelson traveled through the most northerly stretches of Siberia, returning after their explorations to St. Petersburg from Irkutsk by rail. Mr. Jochelson has not yet acquired the English language, but Mr. Bogaras, who returns ahead of the commission, speaks and writes in English.—New York Commercial-Advertiser.

## IMPROVED TELEGRAPH TRANSMITTER

The inventor's main object in designing the telegraphic apparatus shown in the drawing is to give the student the benefit of the correct sounds of the alphabet as produced by the receiving instrument, training the ear to catch the clicks corresponding to each letter. By means of this apparatus the beginner can manipulate the instrument for receiving practice without the aid of an instructor, making it especially useful for those who cannot afford the time nor money necessary to acquire the knowledge in a school of telegraphy. In place of the original form of sender used for practical work this apparatus has a flat plate of non-conducting material, with metallic dots and dashes lying flush with its surface. The plate is wired to the battery and to the receiver, and a steel pencil in the hand of the student is also connected with the circuit in such a manner that when the steel point contacts with any dot or dash it will produce a sound on the receiver. By drawing the pencil across the dots and dashes corresponding to any letter of the alphabet the circuit is completed and broken the correct number of times and at the proper intervals to produce the right sounds on the receiver. As soon as the student accustoms himself to these sounds it is an easy matter to substitute the ordinary sender and learn to operate the key, though it is not necessary to do so, as this sending apparatus will answer all practical purposes fully as well as the old style.



### HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Mrs. Newwed (at dinner)—Mandy, why do you serve nutcrackers with the turkey?

Mandy—Well, yo' done tole me to stuff de turkey wif chestnuts.—Detroit Free Press.

We can't all be captains of industry, and we don't expect to be. There are quite a number of us who would be very glad to be first lieutenants retired on half pay.—Puck.

When yo' see a new moon 'shinin' in yo'r face ober a blue gum tree, it am a sign dat de old woman am gwine to strike a pose an' ax yo' why dar ain't any 'taters in de house. Mebee yo' am gwine to strike a pose, too, but it won't be de ekal o' hers.—Detroit Free Press.

If everybody'd pay everybody—as everybody should—
Then everybody'd pay everybody for everybody could.
—Detroit Free Press.

"What kind of coal do you use?" "Egg." "How do you buy it?" "By the dozen."—Indianapolis News.

"They say that a man who had hunted many, many years in the Black Hills for gold was killed by joy the other day."

"What did he do, strike a vein of coal?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

"But suppose," said the eastern girl, "suppose, when you're out alone in the evening without a chaperon some man should accost you?"

"I'd swat him one," replied the western girl, calmly, "and that's more than the chaperon could do."—Chicago Post.

"At the risk of being considered egotistic," began the conceited man.

"Constant exposure," Miss Pepprey interrupted, "I suppose makes you minimize the risk, Mr. Bragg."—Philadelphia Press.

If I had my way about it I should have bin a Diagones instead of a whitewasher, but I am not inconsolable. Almost ebery day I find dat de world needs whitewash mo' dan philosophy.—Detroit Free Press.

### Beyond Rubies.

"Ah! true love cannot be bought."

"No, but one can sometimes get a satisfactory imitation for cash."—Sydney (Australia) Bulletin.

Authorized Translation from the Norwegian by
GERTRUDE HUGHES BRÆKSTAD.

## The Black Tortoise

—By—
FREDRIK VILLER.

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### CHAPTER IX.—THE PHOTOGRAPH.

The next morning, as I was sitting in my office, writing a note to Mr. Howell—it was on the day he was expected back—to request the favor of an interview with him, the constable came in with a visiting card. A gentleman desired to speak to me. I read:

MR. REGINALD HOWELL.
Villa Ballarat, Christiana.
The Traveller's Club, London.

"Ask him to step in."

Mr. Howell entered and shook my hand in his free-and-easy English manner.

"Glad to see you."

"Welcome back again."

He had quickly mastered Norwegian, and we always talked together in that language.

"I was just writing a note to you, Mr. Howell, to request the favor of an interview with you; you have forestalled me, perhaps for the same purpose."

"I—suppose so," answered the Englishman, hesitating. "I should like to say a few words to you in confidence, with regard to the robbery at Mr. Frick's."

He looked round as if to assure himself that we were alone.

"You can speak freely; we are alone; I was wishing to ask you a few questions about this same matter. You were, of course, in the house on the day, right up to 7 o'clock."

"Quite right; but tell me, Mr. Monk, shall I be called as a witness in this case?"

"When the case comes before the court, there is every probability that you will be called to give testimony."

"But am I bound to appear and answer?"

"Yes, you are! I hope you have no objection."

There was something in the young man's manner which caused me to pay the greatest attention to his words and behavior.

"But can the matter come before the court before you have found the thief?"

"As soon as we have got sufficient evidence against some person, that person will be charged and brought before the court."

"But before this happens it is not necessary for me to reply to any questions about the affair?"

"When the police, who are conducting the inquiries into the matter, ask you, you should certainly answer. To refuse to answer would be considered somewhat strange, and might even lead to unpleasantness for you."

"Many thanks for your information," answered Mr. Howell; he had got up and was walking restlessly up and down the room. "It is not pleasant for a man to contribute to the ruin of some wretched creature, but perhaps it is impossible to avoid it."

From the words which had been exchanged between us, I felt sure the young Englishman did not know of Evelina's arrest. As you remember, I had requested old Frick and Sigrid not to speak to him about the affair. I could also see that my answers to the questions he put to me had not told him anything which he did not know before; he was not altogether so ignorant about the matter. He must have put these questions to me as a feint, for some purpose or another. I was almost certain that he knew something of importance to the discovery of the robbery.

I decided at once to inform him of Evelina's arrest but not of her confession. It would, indeed, be strange if he did not betray how far the knowledge he had of the matter did not point in the same direction.

"Besides," I continued, "you need not be afraid that your evidence will be of such fatal significance. We have already got the diamond back, and the guilty party arrested. It is Evelina, Miss Frick's maid. Circumstantial evidence is so strong that a confession is unnecessary."

"Well," said Mr. Howell, quietly, "I can just as wel tell you now what I know, as later on. It was on the afternoon when the diamond disapepared, after the old crank, Jurgens, had dined at Villa Ballarat. Soon after we had had some coffee in the museum I went up to my room and loaded some cartridges, for I was going to Osterdal for some shooting, you know."

"Yes; I know what took place in the house that afternoon. Please go on."

"Well, when I was ready with the cartridges, I went down into the garden to smoke a cigar. The other people had gone to their rooms, I suppose, for I did not see any of them. As I went by the museum it seemed to me that the door wasn't shut, and when I touched it it slid right up. You know it is a large iron door, but so well balanced and oiled that it moves quite noiselessly. Well, I glanced into the museum, and there I saw a lady standing before the cupboard on the opposite side of the room, with her back toward me. With one hand she held up the iron lid, and in the other she had an article which she seemed to have just taken from the case, and which she was examining. It did not occur to me to think it was anybody but Miss Frick; I thought I recognized the light spring jacket with dark braid."

I looked up suddenly and met Mr. Howell's gaze; his eyes did not impress me pleasantly, and it appeared to me that their expression was dark and cunning.

"Continue," I said hurriedly, and, I believe, rather roughly.

"Well, you know, Mr. Monk, that I am very fond of photography, and that I always go about with a little snap-shot camera. You know it, of course—we have often had fun at Villa Ballarat photographing people when they least expected it!"

I nooded.

"I had the apparatus with me, and so it struck me that I would photograph Miss Frick as she stood there, without her knowing it. I went hurriedly and softly inside the door, took the photograph, and went out again without her seeing me. She stood quite still, as if she was wondering what she should do with what she had in her hand."

The Englishman paused, as if to give me an opportunity to speak. But as I did not even look up but went on drawing figures on the paper before me, with as careless an expression as possible, he continued:

"Later in the afternoon I took a carriage outside and drove to the station. On the way I took some negatives to the photographer, amongst them the picture of which I have just spoken, as there were some of them that I wanted to get developed by the time I got back. On my return from Osterdal I heard that the diamond had disappeared, and then I remembered the photograph. I naturally said nothing about it to Mr. Frick or his niece, but I called for the prints. Would you like to see the one from the museum?"

This was the second time that Sigrid's name had been mentioned in connection with the disappearance of the diamond. It awoke the most unpleasant feelings in me; but as I felt Mr. Howell's searching look resting upon me, I assumed perfect calmness, and took what he handed me.

It was quite a small photograph on thin prepared paper, and placed between two glass plates held together by an india-rubber band.

I took it with me to the window to examine it closely.

It was, as before said, a small picture, only two or three inches high and very narrow, but exceedingly clear.

A young girl stood before the well-known cupboard in old Frick's museum. Her position was exactly as Mr. Howell had described it.

The one hand held the lid open, the other held an article which was hidden by the shoulder; the head and neck were bent somewhat forward, examining the object.

It was a tall, fine figure in a light walking costume, trimmed with dark braid.

There was not much to be seen of the room. One saw part of the cupboard on both sides, a chair, the arm of another chair, but nothing else. Over the cupboard, at about the same height as the young girl, was a shelf. Part of this shelf, on which could be seen several small curios, was included in the picture.

One glance was enough for me to be certain who the young girl was.

I turned round to Mr. Howell. It is Evelina, as I suspected."

"Yes, of course; I am only astonished that I could have taken her for Miss Frick when first I saw her. It must have been the costume which deceived me. Miss Frick has worn it all the spring."

DEMOSTHENIAN PROGRAM
By

"Yes, I know," I answered curtly. It was irritating always to have to return to Sigrid in this manner.

"Very well; on this occasion I also played the detective, Mr. Monk. I have privately found out from the other servants that Miss Frick had, that same afternoon, given the costume to Evelina. You see everything is quite clear in that respect."

"Will you allow the police to keep the photograph, Mr. Howell, and is there anything else you can tell us about the matter?" My manner was, perhaps, somewhat abrupt.

"Wait a little," he answered; "I hope you understand now the reason for the question which I put to you at the beginning of our conversation?"

"Yes; you would rather not appear as a witness, as far as I could understand."

"Exactly; and, as you yourself say, the person in question is already arrested, and the circumstantial evidence is so strong that my evidence cannot be of much importance one way or other. This being the case, would it not be possible for me to avoid appearing in court? and could you not consider what I have said as confidential, so that I might take the photograph and destroy it? Otherwise I shall appear very much in the light of a spy or a thief-taker, Mr. Monk. Also, it would be most objectionable to me to have to testify against the unfortunate woman."

"Your sentiments do you all honor, Mr. Howell; but I cannot, all the same, prevent your being called as a witness. Neither can I, of course, keep your photograph against your will; but I must mention it in my report, and most earnestly request you to preserve it. What you have said to me in my office, with respect to a matter concerning which inquiries are now being conducted, I cannot, in my capacity as a police official, consider confidential."

"Well, Mr. Monk, I see it cannot be helped, and I ought, perhaps, to have denied all knowledge of the matter. But you can, at any rate, bear evidence that I appear most reluctantly; I would like both the unhappy girl and the Frick family to understand this."

"I can only confirm what you yourself say, Mr. Howell," I answered stiffly, for I began to be more and more convinced that the man was playing a part. 'You will leave the photograph then in the hands of the police?" I continued.

"Yes, I may just as well leave it; I cannot see that I can do any one any good by not doing so. You police deal with people in your own way—we speak and do just as you want us to do."

"Allow me one question, Mr. Howell"—I had again taken the photograph in my hand—"this photograph is very small; it looks as though it had been clipped at the sides. Was the photograph originally broader, and did it include nothing more of the room?"

"Yes, it was originally broader, but only the middle part was clear and distinct. Either side of it was, for some reason or another, very foggy; so I cut it off to get the picture to fit between the two glass plates. I had, besides, no interest for anything but what you see there. The young girl, is, of course, the principal object of interest,"—he sighed gently.

"What time could it have been when you took the photograph?"

"Well, that question I cannot answer very correctly. I thought, of course, at the time, that I should never be asked about it, but—let me see—it can't have been far off six o'clock, for it was not long after that I left for the railway station, and that was somewhere about seven."

* * * * * *

The next minute Mr. Howell was gone, and I sat beside my desk in deep thought.

The Englishman's visit had made an unpleasant impression upon me, and I could not make out what his purpose in making it really was.

The man wished to come forward as a witness—that I felt sure about. All the rest was mere dissimulation; but for what purpose? What could be his motives?

It puzzled me at the time, and it puzzles me still!

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During the whole of this long story Monk had remained calm. He had been speaking evenly and dispassionately, as if he had been reading a police report. But now he changed his expression and manner. He began to pace up and down the floor with contracted eyebrows, and I saw that the perspiration stood on his brow.

* * * * * *

You look astonished at me (the continued,. After what you have heard, does the whole affair seem clear to you? It will, perhaps, seem still clearer when you have heard me for a few minutes longer; and you will not be able to understand how it could become an eiigma! Yes, an enigma which I would give half or the whole of my life to solve—But wait a bit! When you have heard the rest of my story, you will join with me in asking, "Who stole old Frick's diamond?" And you will likewise understand that upon that question my fate has depended from that day to this. But I shan't proceed any longer in that strain; I will continue impartially as I can. On that will, perhaps, depend how far you or anybody else can help me—alone I can do nothing. I, who was so proud of my own acuteness and ability to penetrate where others failed to see a way!—No, don't interrupt me. We shall discuss it afterward, when I have finished my story.

I had got as far as Evelina's arrest and that Mr. Howell had called on me with the photograph. So far, everything was in order. The accused had confessed, and the stolen article had been brought to light. But it had been impossible to discover where the five thousand kroners had disappeared.

Evelina refused positively to say a word beyond the confession, and as we were not able to prove any complicity against the actor and Mrs. Reierson, they were discharged.

The state of affairs in Mr. Frick's house was anything but satisfactory. Sigrid had been suffering from nervous headaches ever since a few days before the robbery. Old Frick was in a rage, and spent the whole day in swearing at the duplicity and untrustworthiness of mankind. I believe, however, that sympathy for the wretched Evelina was the true cause of his anger. The young girl's arrest had, in fact, brought gloom and sadness into the house. Einar Frick was still absent on business. Mr. Howell decided to go to Spitzbergen as soon as the case against Evelina was settled.

It vexed me that I could not trace the money, or obtain any proof of the actor's complicity; and I took it for granted that the sly fellow had succeeded in getting it safely put away in Gothenburg, before he was arrested.

But although we had a clever officer there, and got all possible assistance from the Swedish police, we did not succeed in obtaining any proofs, and as long as Evelina would not speak we could proceed no further in the affair.

Thus matters stood, and I think that all the actors in this drama were only wishing that it would come to an end as soon as possible.

Suddenly one day I received the most astonishing news—Evelina had demanded to be brought before the examining magistrate, and had retracted before him her confession in full. She had declared that when she confessed she had not been herself, and that she was really innocent and knew nothing of the robbery. She would not say anything further, and refused to answer any questions.

Of course, those who knew the ins and the outs of the case only shook their heads at this unexpected development, and began to doubt her reason. The doctors, however, who examined her, could not discoverer any signs of a deranged mind.

The proofs were otherwise very strong against her and as there was no prospect of any new evidence in the matter, the hearing of the case was fixed for the first sitting of the court.

I visited the young girl in prison and found her taciturn, depressed, and pale; but she gave me the impression of being entirely normal. I tried earnestly, and in a friendly way, to prevail upon her to adhere to her confession and to give a full explanation; but she only smiled sadly, and begged to be left alone. What could have caused her to retract her confession? The more I pondered over this, the more sure I became that this step must be due to some outside influence; that she must have received some message or communication from without. She did not wish to receive any visitors in her cell. Only the mother had obtained permission to visit her once, and then the conversation had been quite short, and had taken place in the presence of a constable.

The mother had, on that occasion, until interrupted by the constable, tried to continue her reproaches against her daughter, because she had confessed something which she had not done.

But her daughter had contemptuously turned away from her, and soon after the mother was taken away without the robbery having been further discussed between them.

I felt sure that these reproaches from the mother, which the daughter seemed to treat with disgust and contempt, had no effect, and that the explanation must be sought elsewhere.

By closely examining the jailer, he at last told me that he one day surprised the young girl while she had a small piece of paper in her hand, but that she immediately turned away and had probably put the paper in her mouth and swallowed it. The man declared, however, that it all happened so quickly that he could hardly be quite certain about the matter, and Evelina, as usual when I spoke to her about it, took refuge in an obstinate silence.

My suspicion that Evelina acted on other people's advice was now strengthened. How far this circumstance can have any influence upon your opinion, when you have heard me out, I don't know. To me, all is dark; but I shall try to tell my story in such a way, that nothing of what I know shall be hidden from you.

Fortunately, I had got on so far with it that I can now let others speak for me—at least for a while. The next great event in my story is the trial of Evelina, which took place about three weeks after her arrest.

The proceedings are to be found fully reported in all the papers at that time, and you will get a more complete idea of the case by reading one of these reports, then if I give you a verbal account.

* * * * * *

Monk opened a drawer in his writing table and took out a locked portfolio, from which he produced a large grey envelope. The envelope proved to contain several cuttings from the Morning News, which Monk laid before me.

"But," I objected hurriedly, "I would much rather hear the account from your own lips. Otherwise I should miss your impressions which, to me, have much more value than a newspaper reporter's idiotic and irrelevant remarks. And even if he does report the bare facts such a report cannot possibly be as satisfactory as your own account."

"There is a difference in newspaper reporters," was Monk's reply. "As you will see, the Morning News man has not only reported carefully and judiciously, but his remarks are impartial, and show good sense and power of observation."

"That's all very well; but I depend, however, more upon your power of observation."

"In this case you cannot do so. If a detective ever has made a great fiasco I did so on that occasion, as you yourself will learn. Don't you understand that I am afraid that you are beginning to look at the events with my eyes? I am afraid to lead you into the labyrinth in which I, myself, am lost, and which I probably have myself built up!"

It struck me that Monk's reasoning was correct, and I made no further comment.

"Only one question," I said; "have you any objection to Clara hearing your story?"

"No; on the contrary, it was my intention to ask you to tell her everything when we are finished. I hope for help from her; she is an unusually intelligent woman, and besides, women have, in many respects, much finer feelings—instinct, or what you call it—than we men."

"Then I have a proposal to make to you. We shall continue tonight, but I shall tell Clara all that you have now told me. Clara and I will read the newspaper account together and then we will see you again."

"I gladly accept your proposal," said Monk, a little hesitatingly; "but if I could be allowed I would ask you both to read the account in the paper in my presence. Of course, I have read it, not once, but ten times to myself, without any result; but now it has struck me that the whole affair might appear to me in a new light if I heard someone else read an exact account of what happened on that fateful day."

"Yes, with pleasure," I exclaimed. "I promise to do this, both on my own and on Clara's behalf."

Monk shook me by the hand, and asked if Clara and I would come up to him one day, when I had told her all I had heard from him.

"You shall see us here tomorrow," I answered quickly, and so we parted that evening, or, more correctly, that night. It was half-past one when I reached my home.

I had had a busy day, and the intense interest with which I had listened to Monk's account had tired me. I only longed to get to sleep as quickly as possible. But there happened what a more experienced man than I, perhaps, might have foreseen.

When I got home Clara was sitting up waiting for me. So I explained to her as casually as possible, that next day she should hear Monk's remarkable story—a story, the continuation of which we were to read together; well, what further happened I cannot remember, but I am sure that it was past four that night before I got to sleep, and then Clara had heard everything that the reader knows of Monk's history.

"Pshaw! it isn't difficult to understand glishman naturally managed things so how the story will end. The horrid Englishman naturally managed things so that Miss Frick should be suspected of having stolen her uncle's diamond; and——"

These were the last words I heard Clara utter as sleep overcame me. "Yes, if there must be a villain in the drama, Clara must be right in thinking that the Englishman must have played that role," I thought with my last efforts, before my senses were entirely bedimmed.

* * * * * *

The next day we all three were sitting in Monk's study.

"We mustn't lose any time," said Clara, as she smartly cleared aside the tea and cakes to which Monk's kindly landlady had treated us. "Remember, Mr. Monk, that we now change roles. It is you who seek advice and help, while Frederick and I represent the detective firm. Well! we had got so far that the case was on for trial—my husband had told me everything—and here are the newspaper accounts of the case, which you want Frederick to read aloud, isn't that so? So, set to work, Frederick!"

### PART 2—CHAPTER I.—THE TRIAL.

In the Morning News of June 2, 189—, appeared the following, under the heading, "The Black Tortoise in Court:"

The court today was filled to overflowing, and a large number were unable to gain admittance.

The disappearance of old Frick's diamond—we hope our respected fellow-citizen will excuse our using the familiar name by which he is so well known—has been eagerly discussed and commented upon by the newspapers for the last few weeks.

The case did not promise to become a particularly difficult or complicated one, although it was known that the accused had retracted her confession; but the stolen article was of such an unusual kind, and of such great value, and the persons who were to appear in the case were so well-known, that it was only to be expected that the proceedings would attract as many people as the court would hold. One could hardly imagine anything more sadly interesting than the pale and pretty girl who stood charged before the court with the theft of the now famous diamond. By her side sat her counsel, a young advocate who is already known in legal circles as a most able and successful counsel for the defence.

Among the witnesses was the well-known figure of old Frick, and by his side his niece, Miss Frick.

Not far off stood Mr. Monk, acting chief of the detective department, already a well-known and popular figure in our town, as much appreciated for his acuteness and boldness as for his tactful conduct when in the execution of his duty as a police official.

The dark, distinguished-looking man beside Miss Frick was the Englishman, Mr. Howell, who, as everybody knows, has been compelled by a strange coincidence to appear as a witness in the case, and who, it is said, will give the most remarkable evidence ever heard in our courts of justice. The Englishman did not appear particularly edified with his task. From what I hear, it seems he has tried to escape giving evidence. It is anything but a pleasant duty to give evidence against a young woman when one feels that it will mean conviction for her.

* * * * * * *

The presiding judge of the court took his seat, the case for the prosecution was stated, and the usual questions asked of the accused as to her name, age, etc.

She did not look up, but answered in a fairly audible voice. Then she was asked whether she was guilty or not guilty.

All waited anxiously for the answer.

Her voice was this time so low that the judge had to lean toward her and request her to speak more loudly.

The silence was so intense that the answer, although scarcely more than a whisper, was heard all over the court: "Not guilty."

Had the public expected anything else? Perhaps—perhaps not. . . .

The public prosecutor then began his charge. The crime with which the accused was charged was not of a particularly complicated nature with regard to the question as to how, or by whom, the theft had been committed. But it was a different matter with regard to the motives and the circumstances under which it had taken place, and he was willing to admit that in this respect little or no light had been thrown upon the matter. An uncommon article, an object of great value, in other words, the black diamond, which now lay on the judge's table, was stolen on May 10 from Mr. Frick, who was now present in court as a witness. The police were at once informed of the theft and they succeeded not only in recovering the stolen object, but also in providing such information that the public prosecutor was able to prove fully before the court, both how the theft had been perpetrated, by whom, and how the thief had disposed of the stolen object.

He would call witnesses to prove at what time the theft had been committed, that the accused at that time had been at least half an hour in the house, that she during that time had the opportunity of going into the room where the diamond was kept, and at a time when the cupboard was not locked. He could prove by a means which seldom fell to the lot of the authorities, that the accused, in the time during which the theft had taken place, had been into the room and even opened the case where the diamond was kept. He could next prove that the accused at an earlier hour of the same day had had an opportunity of hearing an assurance from a rich man that he would pay a large sum of money to become possessed of the diamond. She thus knew beforehand that she could sell the stolen article without any difficulty.

Finally, he could prove that the diamond was actually sold by the accused on the same day to the man just mentioned.

Thus far the chain of evidence was as complete as any could be, and in order to substantiate the guilt of the accused it was of no consequence that she had retracted her confession, and had hitherto refused to give any explanation whatsoever; every experienced judge would know exactly what value to put on circumstantial evidence of such a character. It was just as good, if not surer, than a confession.

What still had to be explained was, what had become of the money which the accused had received for the diamond and what could be the particular motives for this criminal act.

Some information might possibly be obtained during the examination of the witnesses; but if this was not the case, the prosecutor would be obliged to maintain that the punishment be in accordance with the utmost rigour of the law. The public prosecutor would, therefore, conclude with the request to the judge that he ask the accused most earnestly to give a full explanation. If she still persisted in her refusal to give this explanation, he must warn her that it would be with dertiment to her cause, and possibly to that of justice.

It was so quiet in the court, when the public prosecutor sat down, that one could hear a pin drop.

The judge then turned and addressed the young girl. In calm, considerate words he called her attention to the fact that she had the right, in any case, to do as she pleased—either to speak or to keep silent; and that no pressure would be brought to bear upon her, least of all to make her confess. This much, however, he felt it his duty to tell her, that she was certainly not acting in her own interests by remaining silent. If she were innocent, which he still hoped, then her own explanations would only serve to show it; and if she were guilty, they would enable the court to consider her case in the most lenient manner possible.

Every eye in the room was turned on the unhappy girl, but her face remained as impassive as that of a statue; her lips were pressed together, and her eyes cast down.

Her counsel leaned toward her and whispered something in her ear. She did not raise her eyes; her only answer was a slight inclination of the head.

"I must request," said the young advocate, "that my client's wish to make no further statement shall be respected. She has decided to say nothing; and I know that her resolution in this respect is not to be shaken. Whether this decision is wise or not, and whether or no it is taken by my advice, is not for the moment a subject for discussion. It is enough to say that whatever appeals were directed toward her to state what she knows of the case, would, however well meant, only prolong the proceedings."

No sooner had the counsel sat down than a murmur went around the court, giving expression to nearly all the different feelings which move the human heart. Some feared that the accused would damage her own cause, others admired her firmness, while many expressed astonishment at her audacity.

As all the papers have already publishof detailed accounts of what happened at Villa Ballarat upon the day that the robbery was committed, it will be sufficient to mention that the evidence of all the witnesses only served to corroborate what the public already knew, thanks to the unremitting zeal of the newspaper reporters.

It also seemed as if the counsel for the defense understood that it would be hopeless to upset that part of the evidence.

He certainly tried to make it appear possible that some strange person might have crept into the garden of the villa between five and half-past seven in the afternoon; but this attempt was stranded, upon the gardener's definite assurance that the gate had been locked the whole time, and on the evidence of the chief of the detective police with regard to the examination he had made of the railings and the grounds round the garden.

The counsel for the defense was more fortunate in his attempt to obtain evidence of good character and behavior for the accused. Mr. Frick and his niece were especially unremitting in their praise of the young girl.

Miss Frick caused much excitement when, in answer to a question by the counsel for the defense, she answered:

"Evelina has for several years had all my trinkets and jewels in her custody. Thanks to my uncle's generosity, I have more of those kind of things than I need, and it would have been very easy for her to take any one of many of these, without fear of discovery. Her mere assertion that something had been lost would have been enough. * * * No! she is honesty itself! She could never steal my uncle's diamond, of that I am convinced, however much appearances are against her! * * *"

There was great sensation in court when Mr. Howell was called as witness. Every one, of course, knew of the strange circumstances under which he had been involved in the matter.

He began by asking the judge if he might be excused from appearing as a witness. The judge asked him to give his reason for this request. Mr. Howell explained that he was a private gentleman and not a police spy. It was quite by accident that he had come to play a role in this affair—a role which did not please him. He had already given his explanation to the police, and had hoped that would have been sufficient.

The judge answered that none of these explanations could exempt him from appearing as witness. One could not help respecting his feelings but since no lawful reasons could be given, they must request him to give what evidence he could.

Mr. Howell, who spoke the Norwegian language fluently, submitted to the inevitable, and gave a short and clear account of how he came to photograph the accused, so to speak, "in flagrante."

The papers have alreardy published an account of this scene, so that I shall not repeat his evidence "in extenso." I shall only reproduce the following of the examination.

Public prosecutor: "What did you do with the film after you had taken the photograph?"

Witness: "I went to my room with it, took the films out of the apparatus, and took them to the photographer's to be developed. I called at the protographer's on my way to the railway station."

Public prosecutor: "You maintain, then, that it is the accused whom you have photographed, but without your being aware of it? Are you sure it is the accused?"

Witness: "Any one who has seen the accused a few times will see that she is the person in the photograph."

Public prosecutor (taking an object from the judge's table): "Is this the photograph in question, which you, yourself, delivered to the police?"

Witness (taking the photograph in his hand and carefully examining it): "Yes, it is."

The public prosecutor declared himself satisfied, and the counsel for the defence began: "Now, are you quite sure that when you photographed the accused you did not believe her to be some one else—for instance, Miss Frick?"

Witness: "Yes, I believe I have already explained myself sufficiently clear on that point."

Will It Cure Me?

That's the personal question a woman asks herself when she reads of the cures of womanly diseases by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Why shouldn't it cure her?

Is it a complicated case? Thousands of such cases have been cured by "Favorite Prescription." Is it a condition which local doctors have declared incurable? Among the hundreds of thousands of sick women cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription there are a great many who were pronounced incurable by local doctors. Wonders have been worked by "Favorite Prescription" in the cure of irregularity, weakening drains, inflammation, ulceration and female weakness. It always helps. It almost always cures.

"Three years ago," writes Mrs. John Graham, of 2018 Plumb Street, (Frankford) Philadelphia, Pa., "I had a very bad attack of dropsy which left me with heart trouble, and also a very weak back. At times I was so bad that I did not know what to do with myself. My children advised me to take your 'Favorite Prescription,' but I had been taking so much medicine from the doctor that I was discouraged with everything. I came to Philadelphia two years ago, and picking up one of your little books one day began to read what your medicine had done for others, I determined to try it myself. I took seven bottles, and to-day I am a strong, well woman, weighing 162 pounds. Have gained 29 pounds since I started to use 'Favorite Prescription.'"

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the complexion and sweeten the breath.

Counsel for the defense: "I cannot understand how you can now be so sure that the picture represents my client, while you believed quit otherwise when you had the living person before you. What is the reason for this?"

Witness: "I have before explained I was in a great hurry at the time. I wanted to get away before the person should turn round—it was done in fun on my part. Besides, I thought I recognized Miss Frick's jacket—she had been in the habit of wearing a jacket trimmed with braid. Later, I got to hear that Miss Frick that same day had given it to her maid as a present, and on looking at the photo I became convinced it was the maid."

Counsel for defense: "Good! Are you also quite sure that the picture you now see here is the same as that you took on that occasion? The film has been several days out of you keeping, and in other hands."

The young Englishman seemed rather impatient at this examination. "If the film has not been tampered with at the photographer's," he exclaimed quickly, "it is the picture of what I saw in the museum. Whether it has been tampered with or not, I see here before me the same person, in the same position, and in the same room—others must decide which is most probable."

He took up the picture again, examined it carefully, and handed it back to the public prosecutor.

"I have only wanted to show," said the counsel for the defense, quietly, "that you yourself at one time have doubted the identity of the person who stands in front of Miss Frick's cupboard in the photograph. I have now only two other questions to ask you.

To Be Continued.

**Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.**

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle.
Hall Family Pills are the best.

## LORD MANSFIELD'S BLACK HORSES

Lord Mansfield, the famous lord chief justice of England, had a bitter prejudice against horse dealers, which, it is said, had its rise in a bitter disappointment he had experienced at the hands of one of them. When he was appointed lord chief justice in 1756, he wished to have four black horses without a white hair, for his carriage. After considerable difficulty the four black horses were found and approved, for they were handsome horses and just what the lord chief justice wanted. The price, of course, was a heavy one, it always is under such circumstances. For a time all went well and his lordship was well satisfied with his bargain. Then one horse began to develop a white star and another a white fetlock and another was disfigured with a white blaze—indeed, in all of them, in one place or another, the hated white appeared.

The judge sent for the horse dealer who had supplied the horses and threatened him with all kinds of pains and penalties. That worthy, however, was not in the least put out by the wrath of the noble lord. He insisted that he had not misrepresented the horses on his bill and pointed out on the document being produced that he had sold to his lordship four horses colored black. This, of course, did away with any legal proceedings, but the incident was never forgotten by Lord Mansfield, who was scarcely ever known to give a horse dealer the benefit of the doubt.—The Horseman.

### Benton's Prophecy.

The request has come to the Missouri Legislature from the Commercial Club of Kansas City that $20,000 be appropriated for a bronze statue of Thomas H. Benton, to be placed in Kansas City. The idea would be to locate it as near as practicable to the spot upon which Benton delivered his famous prophecy, while running for governor in 1856. The site selected is on the bluff near the union depot, a territory which has been condemned for park purposes. It was there that Benton made the forecast that this continent would be bound together by bands of iron, and that our products would be carried to feed the innumerable millions of Asia and the Orient, and, while pointing with outstretched hands, toward the setting sun, said: "There is the East; there is the road to India"!—Springfield Republican.

### Slandering a Noble Profession.

Caller (behind the scenes)—You have been doing this kind of work for twenty years? And acting the part of the villian all that time?

Veteran Actor—Yes, rather more than twenty years. I was a real detective before I went on the stage.—Chicago Tribune.

### Quickest Way.

Mr. Kidder—People say that it is impossible to find a needle in a haystack—but they're wrong.

Mrs. Kidder—How would you go about it?

Mr. Kidder—Walk across the stack in my stocking feet.—Denver Republican.

### Kneading the Dough.

A story is told of a lawyer whose quick wit never deserted him, whether in office or court. One day a client entered the office, and, throwing back his coat, said, irritably:

"Why, sir, your office is as hot as an oven."

"Why shouldn't it be?" was the calm response. "It is here that I make my bread."—Tit-Bits.

## EASY TO MOVE TO EUROPE

### Household Effects Can Be Transported With Very Little Trouble.

"In these days," said a storage and van man to the New York Sun, "it is just as easy to move from New York to London as from New York to Hoboken. One's furniture and household effects can be transported across the Atlantic in vans as easily as across the North river.

"Of course, vans have long been used here for comparatively long-distance moving by rail and steamboat. It is a common thing in summer, for instance, to see teams on the decks of boats running to and from this city. They just run the vans aboard on their own wheels, and run 'em off at the other end of the line, and back into the country or wherever they want to take them.

"The vans used in transatlantic moving are lift vans. They are really van bodies that can be lifted from their wheels and swung onto a car for transportation by rail or down a hatchway into a steamer's hold.

"At the end of its rail or water transportation the van can as easily be lifted off the car or out of the steamer's hold and swung upon the trucks upon which it is to be hauled to the house where the goods are to be put.

"Who are the people that thus casually pack up and move across the Atlantic? Well, they may be foreign merchants who have been living in this country, but are now going back. They may also be Americans who are going abroad to live.

"With the modern facilities for the transportation of people and goods everywhere and the very great increase in travel there are now many people who, crossing the Atlantic for a more or less extended stay, take their household goods with them.

"Of course, there are people moving in this way all the time from Europe, as there are people moving thither from here, and when we move anybody over we want, of course, a freight back; we don't want to bring our vans back empty and we move somebody this way.

"In some German cities there are published weekly newspapers, or rather extended bulletins, devoted to the interests of the storage van men. In these several publications you can find lists of the vans to be had in the city where the list was published and other information concerning them, including the name of the owner of the van, where it was from, its cubic capacity, where it would be at disposal and the name of its agent or representative of its owner, at the point where this list was published.

"Foreign lift vans come filled with household effects to American ports, and through the representatives of their owners here they get return shipments, as American vans in Europe, through their representatives there, get shipments this way.

"So you see that really in these days it is about as easy to move to Europe as it would be to move into the next block, and there is lots of transatlantic moving."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

## VEGETARIAN RESTAURANTS

An indication of the extensive adoption of the vegetarian sentiment is the fact that numerous vegetarian restaurants are now doing a profitable business in various American cities; that the sale of the different preparations from grain and nuts intended to supersede the use of flesh or fowl is rapidly increasing. In New York city there are five vegetarian restaurants, and in Brooklyn there is one. Other cities which have, or had recently, like institutions, are Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Jose, Portland, Ore.; Des Moines, Ia.; Madison, Wis.; Lincoln, Neb.; Denver, Colorado Springs, Seattle, Battle Creek, Mich.; Washington, D. C.; New Orleans, Nashville, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Mo.; Marquette, Mich. There is a large demand for refined vegetable oils extracted from cotton seed, peanuts and other oily products, used either on the table or in culinary preparations. Breakfast foods prepared from oats, wheat, barley and prepared grains have an immense sale. A large concern that advertises many articles of food also advertises its canned beans as specially adapted for vegetarians, being without pork.—Good Housekeeping.

## A WARE INDISCRETION

It is shocking how the indiscretions of youth will sometimes rise to confront a man in his respectable old age. The Fort Scott Monitor is reproducing matter from its files of a date when 'Gene Ware was its editor. And here is a poem by Ware depicting the woes of a reporter:

Oh, that some burglars
Into stores would break,
And heaps of "swag"
Feloniously take.

Oh, that two houses
Would take fire in town,
And one of them burn up,
And one burn down.

Oh, that someone would strike
With angry frown,
A seven-foot man—or coal bank—
Near the town.

Oh, that some person
Who despaired of life,
Would run away
With someone else's wife.

Oh, that some fiery
Horse would break loose
And, like a gambler,
Play the very "deuce."

Oh, that some politician
Would take pride
In killing rascals off
By suicide.

The gold of Ophir
We may On. and owe for,
But now—just now,
It's locals we must go for.
—Kansas City Journal.

ONE WEEK.

Postum Coffee Remade the Dominie in a Week.

Where a person has no troubles excepting those caused by coffee Postum Food Coffee if faithfully used will usually act with remarkable quickness. Here is an example even where the coffee habit has been one of long standing.

"I had been a coffee drinker for 20 years and until recently regarded it as one of the 'stays of life,'" writes a Tennessee clergyman.

"About a year ago an attack of malaria impaired my digestion, and I began to use more coffee than usual thinking it would help my system to throw off the malady. During that year I suffered indescribable agonies of nervous indigestion. Finally I noticed that every time I drank coffee for dinner or supper I was much worse. I told my wife I thought it was coffee and that I would quit it and use hot water. Then I thought I would try the Postum we had heard so much about.

"From the very day I left off coffee and introduced Postum I began to improve and at the end of one single week I did not have even the slightest symptom of nervousness and dyspepsia left. It is many weeks now since then and I have not only gained in flesh but am entirely free from indigestion and am strong and happy. My wife had been nervous and her stomach in bad condition and when she saw the change wrought in me followed my example and after using Postum a short time extremely beneficial results followed.

"I am a Methodist minister in charge of a church at Graysville, Tenn." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

RHEUMATISM
Cured
Without Medicine
9,000 Persons Permanently Cured by Magic Foot Drafts Last Year. They Will Cure You.
Trial Pair FREE on Approval to Anybody. Try Them.

The Drafts cured Mrs. W. D. Harriman, wife of Judge Harriman, of Ann Arbor, Mich.

They cured Carl C. Pope, U. S. Commissioner at Black River Falls, Wis., of Rheumatic Gout.

They cured severe rheumatism of the arms, neck and back for T. C. Pendleton, Jackson, Mich.

Mrs. Casper Yahrsdorfer, Jackson, Mich., 70 years old, was cured in a few weeks after suffering for 30 years.

The Drafts cured James Gilbert, Locomotive Dept., Mich. Cent. R. R., Jackson, Mich., after 27 years of pain.

They cured Dr. Van Vleck, Jackson, Mich., and he is now using them in his practice.

Letters from these persons and many others are reproduced in our new booklet on rheumatism—also sent free with the trial pair of Drafts.

Send no money—we only ask your name—and we will send you prepaid, a pair of Magic Foot Drafts. If you are satisfied with the relief they give you, then send us One Dollar. If not, don't send us a cent. We know there's comfort and happiness in every pair, and we want you to have them; that's why we are willing to take our pay after the work is done.

The drafts are worn on the soles of the feet, but they cure rheumatism in every part of the body by drawing out and absorbing the poison from the system, besides greatly benefiting the general health. Try them—FREE. Write today to Magic Foot Draft Co., W. B. 12 Oliver Building, Jackson, Mich.

## IN M'KINLEY'S HONOR

### he Unusual Mark of Respect Paid to the Martyred President.

New York Mail and Express (Rep.).

No American President was ever so well liked in life as William McKinley, and in his death he is not forgotten. The memory of taking off suffices still to cause a pang and a poignant regret, but, as his old friend, Senator Hanna, has said: "I would rather rejoice that he was born and lived than remember that he died. At the birthday exercises at Canton and elsewhere this week the people who preferred him for their highest honor and supremest trust choose rather to celebrate how he served them than to recall the bitter time wherein his service ended.

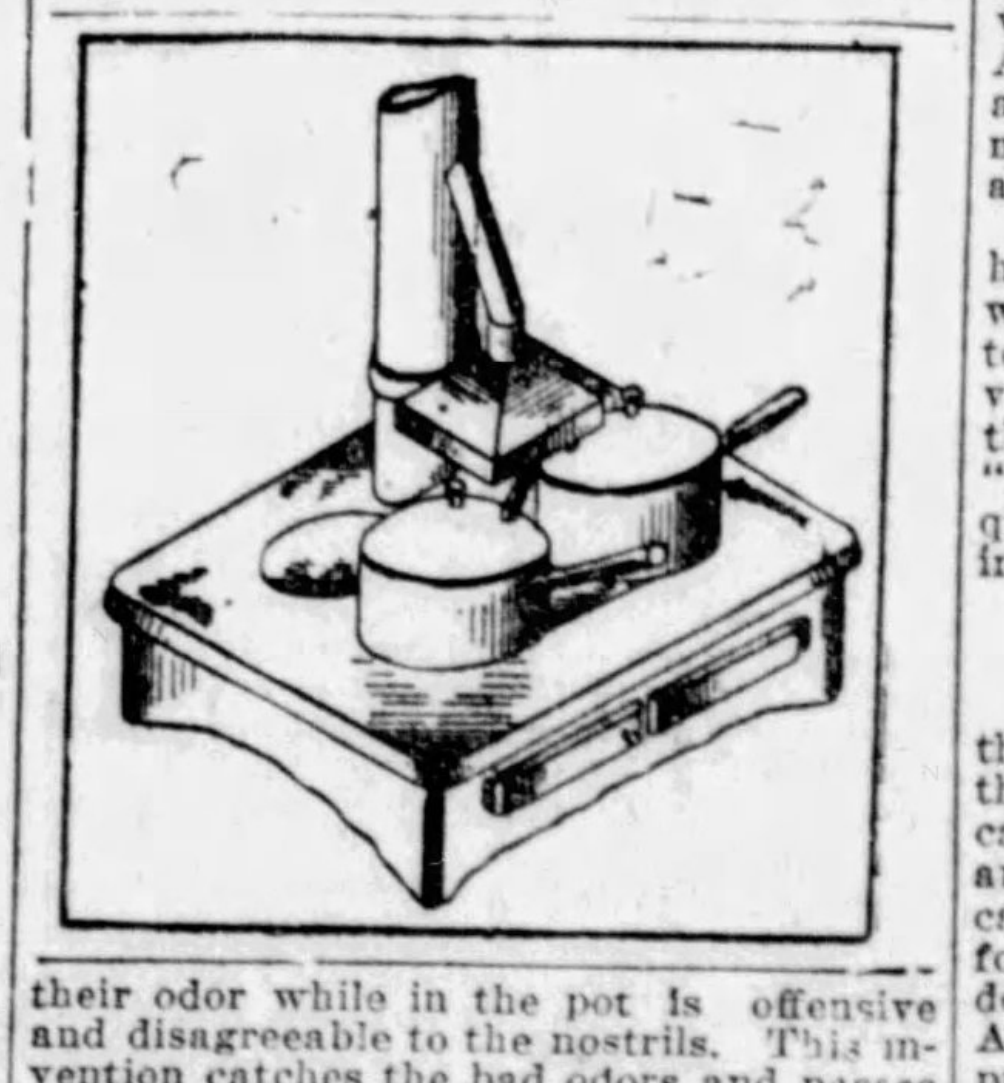
It is good to the nation to recount to itself the qualities that made the dead President what he was. He knew his countrymen and he trusted them. He was never afraid to appeal to public sentiment, but he appealed always to that which was honorable and lofty in it. He understood politics, but in politics he followed the high path where every man of principle and conviction may tread unashamed. He fought hard, but he fought fair, and he gave to his opponents the same fundamental respect and consideration he gave to his friends. Throughout his career he was true to his ideal of personal honor and service to the public weal. The word "consecration" was often on his lips, and even his enemies came to know, at last, that the thing itself was in his soul.

Sunny-hearted, clear-headed and far-sighted, William McKinley embodied the best that was in the national character. It was only fitting that his administration should be one with a fortune, a prestige, and a splendor without precedent.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.
Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price, 50 cents.

## STOVE-HOOD FOR KITCHEN USE

Our illustration shows an invention which will be appreciated not only by the cook in the kitchen, but by every one who has chanced to be in a house where onions, cabbage or other ill-smelling vegetables were being prepared for a meal, for, no matter how much we enjoy the cooked food, there is no denying that their odor while in the pot is offensive and disagreeable to the nostrils. This invention catches the bad odors and passes them up the chimney, instead of allowing them to permeate all parts of the house. It consists of a metallic hood, suspended above the stove and having an entrance directly into the pipe which leads to the chimney. Each cooking pot is provided with a cover having a tube extending from one side, through which the vapors are passed directly into the hood. Should the boiling up of the contents of the pot elevate the cover the resulting puff of steam is also drawn into the hood by means of draught conduits arranged around the interior of the hood, the suction of air into the conduits being stimulated by the steam rising to the chimney through the tubes in the covers of the pots.



### Philosophic Maunderings.

Women have this excuse for their pet weakness: But for curiosity, Columbus would never have been discovered.

We have known sextons who were pictures of health with both legs in the grave.

When love laughs at locksmiths it's a tip for lawyers to get ready to giggle.

There isn't so much difference in babies—the difference is all in parental opinion.

### A Cheerful Chap.

Maud—Dick proposed to me last night.

Ella—What did you tell him?

Maud—I said he had better ask mamma, and what do you think the wretch said?

Ella—Goodness knows!

Maud—He said he had asked her twice already, and she wouldn't have him.—Tit-Bits.

### Fertile in Expedients.

DeGarry—You let the other fellow put his arm around you.

Dolly—Pshaw! We were dancing.

DeGarry—But I can't dance.

Dolly—Then why don't you take me out for a sleighride?

## THE FARMSTEAD.

### INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

### For Apple Tree Borers.

Editor Farmstead: I am old and know whereof I speak. I heartily endorse the washing of apple tree bodies and also of other fruit trees. Now I have known apple trees that their fruit so deteriorated that it was not fit for use, and the trees had almost ceased to bear. In such a case put a half bushel of good slacked lime around the tree close to the body, but not to come in contact with the bark, then cover the ground with a coating of good stable manure, as far out as the limbs reach. Now here is one of the best for pear trees: When they get out of order in bearing, melt one-half pound or more of copperas in a common pail of water and wash the bodies of the trees as high as you like, rake all loose trash from the ground and sprinkle the ground with the same. I do it twice a year. The fruit is higher flavored. A very weak solution of the same poured around growing beans is good to make them grow better.—G. A. K., Logan Co., Ill.

Editor Farmstead: Tell my friends who want to kill apple tree borers that it takes more than soap or ashes around the roots of the tree, both of which are good in their place. It is an easy matter to tell a tree that is infested by borers, by their whittlings, which they force through the bark. Go after them with a sharp penknife. Sometimes they move upwards, and in this instance they are not near so destructive as when they go around the tree, eating away the soft pulp next the hard wood. The pulp is the life of the tree, and when the borer has gone once around the tree it is gone. It takes the borer two years to develop into the insect which again reproduces its species. In their advanced stage they leave the surface of the tree or bore into the hard wood. In such cases, take a wire that is somewhat flexible and follow on their trail, thrusting your wire under the inch rib or any other vital part and destroy them before they come out to lay more eggs. It is no use to apply some great big Latin name, snapper jack or hinge on the back. They only make a little brownish snap-bug, which every boy has seen many times. There are three or more of the so-called snap-bugs. The largest species are only found in the forest and are as much as three inches long, green in color, with round black spots all over them. It is this species that is so destructful to the fine trees of the forest.—R. C. C.

### Worms on Catalpa Trees.

Editor Farmstead: I have catalpas growing around my yard, for shade, which are now more than forty years old. Ten years ago, when they were in bloom, they were literally covered with blackish worms, two or three inches long, as large as a pencil, which devoured the leaves as rapidly as the potato bug. With a large bit I bored holes in opposite sides of the tree—one near base, the other higher up—inserted a teaspoonful of sulphur in each and plugged up the holes to keep out the air and water. In two or three days they were all off and none have appeared since. The trees are growing nicely and seem bettered by vaccination with sulphur.—H. B., North Carolina.

### Hogs Eating Fruit Trees.

Editor Farmstead: If you give hogs plenty of charcoal, they won't peel trees. They eat it for the medicine and should have plenty of it. They will eat rotten wood and roots; their pasture should be changed and stock should not be kept in an orchard.—P. C. K., Ohio.

Editor Farmstead: In answer to Old Reader, of Danville, Ind.: If you will give your hogs a little corn fodder two or three times a week they will not bother or gnaw your fruit trees any more. I find it beneficial to feed a little to my hogs when I am fattening them. The Blade is one of a dozen different papers I take and the more I read it the better I like it.—Reader, Sandy Grove, N. C.

### Crows and Corn.

Editor Farmstead: Corn soaked for 12 hours in a strong solution of copperas water will not be pulled up by crows, birds, mice, etc. As soon as they get the taste of the copperas they will leave it alone. This does not hinder the growth of the corn in the least.—H. B., North Caroline.

### Breeding Cows.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell E. J. H., Wilton, N. H., to give his cow browned salt as soon as he has bred her. This is said never to fail, and I tried it on two cows last summer after breeding, one three times, and she got with calf. Also my neighbor had two young heifers the same way and it cured them. Tell A. M. H., Mo., to try turpentine for worms in cats. Put a little in a tablespoonful of sweet milk and pour it down them. I have used it and think it helps them. I would like to hear from some of the poultry raisers on caponing young chickens for market. Would it be profitable?—O. O., Greentown, Ind.

### "Missing Link" Apple.

Editor Farmstead:—Replying to inquiry by R. L. E., of Cap, Va., for information concerning the "Missing Link" apple, I will say that the original tree was a seedling brought from Ohio to Adams county, Illinois, over sixty years ago, but was not brought to general notice nor propagated to any extent until about 1897.

I have twenty trees in orchard and have kept the apples in ordinary cellar without any special treatment for twelve to fifteen months. Aside from being of very good quality, fine grained, sub acid, the special advantage claimed for the "Missing Link" is its wonderful keeping quality, and it is at no time tough and insipid.—M. J. G., Iowa.

### Buff Orpington Fowls.

We have a doen or more letters asking the address of the friend who explained the nature of the Buff Orpingtons. We can not point his address, nor send it to any one, nor forward letters to him, because it would be simply free advertising for him if he sells these fowls—and we do not know whether he does or not. Any dealer in those fowls will find it profitable to advertise them in The Blade, but no one can get free advertising.

### Mule-Footed Hogs.

We are deluged with letters asking who sells mule-footed hogs. We do not know. Those who sell them should advertise in The Blade. That is the only way to reach our readers. We will give no address, nor forward any letters of inquiry, except for those who advertise in our columns.

### Bromus Inermis.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader of The Blade kindly inform me as to the value of bromus inermis for pasture, especially for dairy cows, and is it likely to get a good set when sown on winter wheat if sown the coming spring, or does it have to be sown on well-stirred ground?—Subscriber, Pa.

### Hogs and Maple Trees.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a soft maple grove on the north side of my barn-yard—trees forty feet high. I wish to take the grove into the yard so that it will make shade for the hogs in the summer time. What I wish to know is, will the hogs kill the trees?

Also what is the best way to keep hogs from rooting up the ground—something that will not injure the hogs?—S., Tama, Iowa.

### Cutting Fence Posts.

Editor Farmstead:—M. A. B., Warsaw, N. Y., tells in your columns on January 15 when to cut fence posts to have them last. His 21 years' experience gives his letter weight, but that is not all I wish to know. Which is best, a round post, or sawn, or split, other conditions being equal? Will a post last longer with the top end (as it grew) in the ground or the butt? Which is best, green or seasoned, when set? Should the bark be taken off or left on? The fence question is rather a serious one with most of us who need fences, which are very expensive, and we should have the best, which in the long run is the cheapest. I have to depend on white oak and burr or swamp oak. Will walnut of the proper size make good durable posts? I agree with you that the moon's phases have nothing to do with farming operations.—A., Kosciusko county, Ind.

### Who Can Tell?

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader of Farmstead give receipt for preventing sows getting in heat while fattening. It was given in Farmstead before I became a subscriber.—J. W. M.

### Cough in a Cow.

Editor Farmstead: My cow has a bad cough; has had it slightly since last November. She is in good order and gives a fair mess of milk. No symptoms of running at the nose or eyes. Will some one give remedy through the columns of your valuable paper? She eats well and to all appearances is well, except for the cough.—Reader, Wayland, Mich.

### Alfalfa Culture.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one who has had experience please tell me if alfalfa will do well on creek bottom, sandy soil, very well drained? How much seed to the acre and when to sow?—J. G. M., West Va.

### Black Leg in Cattle.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one give a remedy for black leg in cattle, also a preventive? I have a nice lot of young cattle which I am losing with that disease. I am a subscriber to The Blade and hope I'll never be without it.—G. C. H., Virginia.

### Hog Cholera.

Editor Farmstead: I would like to ask the many readers of The Blade what is a sure preventive for hog cholera. I am going to move where they had it last fall, and I have several hogs to take along. Will be much pleased to hear from some one.

Also, is there any difference between crushed oyster shells and good gravel for chickens to make them lay, and why?—W. F. M., Michigan.

### Horse Corns.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one please give me a cure for corns in horses' feet, and oblige a constant reader?—Little, W. Va.

### Onion Culture.

Editor Farmstead: Can some of the readers of the Farmstead give me complete directions for onion culture; how and when should the ground be prepared and when seeded and how cared for to have the best success?—G. S., Galt, Kan.

### Bean Culture.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one please write something on how to raise beans? What variety is the best to plant and what should they be planted; what will they yield to the acre, how close to plant them and how to take care of them in the fall, as it is a new thing to me.—Subscriber, Jamestown.

### Cockroaches.

Editor Farmstead: Who will tell me, through the Farmstead of your valuable paper, how to get rid of cockroaches?—Inquirer, Snohomish, Wash.

### Quaking Ash.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one please explain what quaking ash bark is? We do not know what it is nor where it grows, by that name.—J. M. L., Ind.

### Running Sore on Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—I had a horse that first had a swelling between the knee and foot. Finally the swelling went out all but the pastern joint, which broke. First bloody matter seeped out; now it is a running sore. I have tried everything I know, but nothing helps. Would like some of our readers of The Blade to tell me what is the matter with it, and what to do for it.—M. G.

Editor Farmstead:—Several horses in our neighborhood are affected by some disease, and were last winter, for which no one has been able to give a cause to our satisfaction. The horses seem to be affected in the hind legs; they lie most of the time, and when standing they keep changing the weight of the body from one leg to the other, and keep the hind legs drawn up close under the body. They have good appetites but lose flesh. Some seem to think it is kidney trouble. Have not known any of them to die. Will some one give cause and remedy and oblige a subscriber?—J. A. H., Riverton, W. Va.

### Ailing Pastern Joint.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a horse with a small hard lump in front of the pastern joint. The whole joint seems slightly swollen; it has been such for about six weeks. Doesn't show a sign of tenderness, except in trotting. Can any reader of The Blade tell cause and give a safe remedy?—C. S., Va.

### Seedless Oranges.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one be kind enough to answer the following: Haw is a seedless organge produced? Make answer to Reader, Richmond, Ind.

### Who Can Do It?

Editor Farmstead:—Will somebody please give remedy for fat hooks in horses?—Route 2, Neosho, Mo.

### A Formula Wanted.

Editor Farmstead:—I have two mares about 11 years old that come in heat all right but will not get with foal. I bred them both last spring and the year before but neither one of them got in foal. They both have brought colts, some four years ago. Is there something I can do or give them that will cause them to get in foal? They are in good condition, do not run on clover pasture. Information will be gladly and thankfully received.—S. Jonesville, Va.

### Apple Tree Aphis.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please give me, through your valuable paper, a remedy for the green aphis on young apple trees? What causes them? When is the best time to apply the remedy? Would like to hear different remedies from Blade readers. Any information will be gratefully received.—H. G. D., North Carolina.

### A Dog's Bad Ear.

Editor Farmstead:—Can you tell me what ails our dog and what to do for him? He is a good fox hound. He took to shaking his left ear as if in distress and now it discharges bloody matter. He is fat, eats well, and will run a fox splendidly for a young dog; but I think whatever it is it affects one nostril, too. The ear smells bad. We don't know of his being hurt.—Geo. H. M., New York.

### Eats Pine Boards.

Editor Farmstead: I have a young colt, raised by hand, that eats pine boards. She will not eat a pint of corn at a feed, or a pound of hay in a month. She will leave her feed to eat boards. Will some one tell me what to do for her?—J. W. G., Hale, Mo.

### An Ailing Cow.

Editor Farmstead: Will some reader of The Blade tell me what to do for my cow? She seems to have fits. Her head and shoulders draw back, then she becomes stiff and falls over in a fit. In three to five minutes she gets up and is wild; will run, if let loose. She seems to be scared to death; runs to the left, watches to the right side as though there was something after her. She eats well and appears to be in good health otherwise. She is a valuable cow. Her flesh seems to jerk all over.—P. W. P., Mich.

### Enlarged Leg.

Editor Farmstead: I have a horse whose one hind leg is about as large again as the other. I do not know the cause. It was large when I bought him last fall. The seller said it began getting large about a year ago. He said he knew no cause, unless his hired hand had hurt him. He does not go lame. Will some one please give me the cause and a remedy, of there is one?—R. A. Indiana.

### Blacking a Stove.

Editor Farmstead: Is there any reader of The Blade who can tell me how to black our stove, or what will keep it black? The lids over the fire are always red and if blackened as soon as they get hot the polish is loose and the stove red again. If there is any remedy, please let me know.—M. H. K., Pa.

## THE CARE OF BEES.

### Some Valuable Hints From an Experienced Bee-Keeper.

Editor Farmstead: Who knows the ways and doings of bees? The queen is the largest and most noticable of any bee in the hive, yet she hides herself among the others so skillfully that she is seldom seen. She is longer than the others—males and workers—but her wings are shorter in proportion to her body than theirs. Nature has laid a heavy task upon her, the production of eggs—during the four laying seasons of her life, in quantity sufficient to replenish the swarm during these four years, but also for the swarms these seasons send forth—many, many thousands.

The hatch of bees in August and September affords the only ones possessing vitality enough to do the wintering; workers all, females all, and fertilized to lay eggs to hatch males next spring in March, April and May. The queen is fertilized at midsummer to do her immense amount of laying for the next year, beginning as early as February. Where is the proof? Who has not seen queenless swarms raising male broods? Who has not read and heard of fertile workers? If one is fertile, all are fertile; and will lay eggs which will hatch males, when they live long enough to have the opportunity.

Here I might leave off, if bee keepers were more careful observers. The young queen is produced from a worker egg, placed in a pendent cell, nearly an inch long, head downward, and fed on a whitish, semi-solid mass, unlike anything else in the hive, in taste, smell or looks. Her incubation lasts about twenty-one days. When she arrives at maturity, she cuts her way out and walks forth as large as life. And lo! there is trouble in the camp! This assumption of authority might have been avoided a few hours sooner, if the old queen had risen in her wrath, torn open the cell and killed the new-comer, as she sometimes does; but now there was delay, and the old queen finds herself no match for the spry young one. She must move out, taking the larger portion of the swarm with her and the older portion. If hived they may stay; if neglected, they will go usually to the greenwood shade, which nature prefers. The swarm emerges, loaded with honey for the first day's journey, with wax scales protruding from under their abdomens, with which to build comb as soon as they get located. Thus comb-building goes on both day and night. When swarms are expected, provide yourself with a peach basket, one or more, and three or four long sticks, like tamarack poles; give your basket a bottom board with a hole in the center, adjust a stick in it, mouth upward, and as the swarm gathers to the place chosen to light, put up the basket in the way, a little high, and they will light upon it at the first; give them time to settle; when this is done, draw down the basket, remove it from the stick with the hands, take to the place where the hive is prepared, shake off in front of the hive, a few at a time at first, then drive them in with the smoker. If already lighted, push the mouth of the basket gently up under them, inclosing as many as you can, give one or two easy jerks, swing off, shake the branches several times, or wet with a hose, give a little time to settle and hive as before. Easy to talk and easy to do with a little management. I can bring down a swarm forty feet high, if I have a stick which I can handle. If a swarm lights on the body of a tree, dip off with a water dipper, brush with a bristle brush and wet the bark, and they will soon find the peach basket. I have used one for more than twenty years. Try it; it will save you climbing and trouble.—Subscriber, Concord, Mich.

### Oil Cure for Cancer.

The Dr. D. M. Bye Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., report the discovery of a combination of soothing and balmy oils which readily cure all forms of cancer and tumor. They have cured many very bad cases without pain or disfigurement. Their new books with full report sent free to the afflicted.

### Subsoiling With Dynamite.

"Strange are some of the farming methods of California," said Benjamin Mann, of Germantown, who recently returned from a visit to the Pacific coast. "One day in the vine country I heard a tremendous bang, bang, banging, and started from my seat, thinking that a dreadful explosion had occurred. But my host told me with a laugh, that his men were merely ploughing with dynamite. Then he went on to explain that when it was desired to loosen up the soil to a depth of three feet or so dynamite cartridges were set in the earth and fired off. They broke up the ground beautifully. They did the work much better, and much more cheaply, than any machine or any manual labor could do. And, in addition to this, they destroyed the parasite called the phylloxera, the bane of the vine grower. No vineyard whose soil had been dynamited, my host said, ever suffered from the phylloxera afterward."—Philadelphia Record.

### Golf.

You get yourself a uniform,
You buy a lot of sticks,
You have yourself awakened
At a quarter after six.
You go out in the country,
And you walk until you're lame,
But you're sure that you will like it,
When you've learned to play the game.
—Washington Evening Star.

### A Sunny South Item.

"Where in thunder are you going with that stove and all those overcoats?"

"I am going, my friend, to spend the winter in Florida."—Atlantic Constitution.

STARK TREES best by Test—78 Years LARGEST Nursery. FRUIT BOOK free. We PAY CASH Weekly WANT MORE SALESMEN STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc.

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Allcock's POROUS PLASTERS
A universal remedy for pains in the back (so frequent in the case of women).
They give instantaneous relief. Wherever there is a pain a Plaster should be applied.
Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Weak Chest, Weak Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, &C., &C.
Allcock's Plasters are superior to all other plasters. They have been in use since 1847.
For pains in the region of the Kidneys, or for a Weak Back, the plaster should be applied as shown above. Wherever there is pain apply Allcock's Plaster.
For Rheumatism or Pains in Shoulders, Elbows or elsewhere, or for Sprains, Stiffness, etc., and for Aching Feet, Plaster should be cut size and shape required and applied to part affected as shown above.

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PERSONAL.

MARRY RICH! Photos and descriptions of hundreds of rich and handsome men and women who wish to marry, sealed free.—C. H. Rowan, Sta. B 179, Milwaukee, Wis.

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I Can Sell Your Farm no matter where it is. Send description, state price and learn how. Est. '96. Highest references. Offices in 14 cities. W. M. Ostrander, 1637 N. A. Bldg., Philadelphia.

Upon Receipt of $1 we will send securely packed a book of 40 pages, full of good things; every sport should have one. Address Box 206, Cleveland, Ohio.

DON'T MARRY, DOCTOR or despair. "Don't do a thing" till you see clearly what's best by aid of Flashlights On Human Nature, on health, disease, love, marriage and parentage. Tells what you'd ask a doctor, but don't like to. 240 pages illustrated, 25 cents; but to introduce it we send one only to any adult for postage, 10 cents. Murray Hill Book Co., 129 East 28th Street, New York.

Wanted, Land Warrants.
Issued to soldiers of the War of the Revolution.
Issued to soldiers of the War of 1812.
Issued to soldiers of the War with Mexico.
Issued to soldiers of any war. Will also purchase Surveyor General's Certificates, Agricultural College Scrip, Soldier's Additional Homestead Rights, Forest Reserve Land, or any valid Land Warrants or Land Scrip. Will pay spot cash on delivery of papers.
W. E. MOSES, Jacobson Bldg., Denver, Col.

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$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 866, Detroit, Mich.

MEDICAL.

Ladies: Use our harmless Remedy for delayed or suppressed Menstruation; it cannot fail; trial free. Paris Chemical Co., Dept. 3, Milwaukee, Wis.

LADIES ONLY For a dollar bill and the names of five married women I will send a Hygienic Rubber Protector. Safe and sure. Mrs. H. Walters, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LADIES Dr. Simms' Monthly Regulator positively relieves where doctors and others fail; safe, sure; box free; Simms Med. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

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A New Device For Rupture That insures comfort and safety; entirely new principle; particulars free Rowley Co., 20 Wayne Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

## PURELY PERSONAL.

Peter McEwan, of Chicago, who is said to have originated the idea now followed by the Mills Hotel in New York as a home for workmen, died on Wednesday last.

Just before Lord Charles Beresford left England a considerable portion of his time was taken up in replying to correspondents who wrote to ask if he had been appointed to such and such a command. The London Chronicle observes that it is likely the popular vice-admiral will succeed Vice-Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson as the commander of the Channel squadron when the latter vacates his command in April next. It is an open secret that Lord Charles' ambition is to command the Channel squadron and then to devote the remainder of his days to parliamentary affairs.

Prof. von Esmarck of Kiel, to whom the German emperor lately sent a telegram of congratulation on his eightieth birthday, has a double claim on the consideration of the emperor. The professor married a member of the Schleswig-Holstein family, a near relative of the empress, just as the American-born wife of Field Marshal Count Waldersee had previously been wedded to a Count von Noer, another member of the same ducal family, closely akin to her majesty. But, apart from that, the professor has perhaps done more than any other of his time to improve the medical department of the Prussian army.

Apropos of the filing of the will of Bret Harte in London, M. A. P. says: "It is a surprise that the greatest of all American short-story writers should have left so little money, for, apart from what he made by his books his serial rights were very valuable. I remember the editor of the Idler remarking to me some years ago that every thousand words Bret Harte liked to write for a magazine could be changed for twenty sovereigns as easily as a Bank of England note for that amount. It is curious that his son should have received the name Francis, which his father had practically dropped, instead of the other Christian name by which his father was known all over the English-speaking world."

# MISS FAY LEE,

President of the Shakespearian Club, Kansas City.

Miss Fay Lee.

"Your booklet came to my home like a message of health when I had suffered with headache, backache and bearing-down pains. I was weak, nervous and hysterical and had not consulted any doctor, thinking it would pass away in time, but instead I found that the pains increased and were more frequent. I decided to try Wine of Cardui and in a short time was much improved. It seemed to act like a charm. I kept up the treatment and the result was most satisfactory. Words fail to express my gratitude for the suffering that is now saved me. I am in fine health, physically and mentally. I can only say 'thank you', but there is much more in my heart for you."

BEARING-DOWN pains are the worst that women know. If you are suffering from this trouble you need not be uncertain about it. The pains in the abdomen and back that feel as if heavy weights were pulling down on the nerves of the stomach are "bearing-down pains". They may not be particularly severe at present but they are growing worse. That headache which nearly drives you distracted now is caused by the terrible nervous tension. The nerves soon begin to give way under the strain. You perhaps jump at any unusual disturbance, or laugh or weep, hysterically, at no apparent cause. That is what Miss Fay Lee, 603½ North Seventh Street, Kansas City, Kansas, was coming to when she rescued herself by taking Wine of Cardui. The Wine made her a strong, healthy woman again, as it has made a million other women strong and healthy. By inducing regular menstruation the entire system is relieved of the terrible wasting drains. The ligaments which hold the womb in place are strengthened by a healthy flow and that organ is returned to its normal position. Returning health is the result. This is what Wine of Cardui has done for thousands of the best women in America.

If you need advice write The Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., describing all your symptoms freely, and a letter of advice will be sent you. Secure a $1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui from your druggist to-day.

**WINE of CARDUI**

A million suffering women have found relief in Wine of Cardui.

# Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

### Brief but Good.

W. B., Lilly Chapel, O.: The number of postoffices in any state is changing constantly. New offices are opened, old ones abolished. Rural free delivery abolishes many. At the beginning of 1902 Indiana had 2,352 postoffices; Kentucky, 3,360; Ohio, 3,864, and Tennessee, 3,192.

W. T. M., Andra, W. Va.: A yeoman is a non-commissioned officer who has charge of the stores of one of the different departments on board a naval vessel. The office can only be reached by promotion from the ranks of seamen.

J. W. B., Aurora, Mo.: The most notable case in which the supreme court of the United States reversed itself was in the matter of the authority of congress to make greenbacks a legal tender; but in that case the court had a new member at the second trial. We have nothing which gives a record of such cases.

A. N. R., Rockingham, Va.: The sun does not move around the earth; the earth moves around the sun. To stop the earth's rotation would be to overwhelm the polar regions with the incredibly vast mass of waters of the ocean piled up around the equator, in consequence of the earth's rotation. It is safe to say no such stoppage ever occurred. The sun moves through space, and takes the earth and all the other planets with it, of course.

W. L. B., Riverside, Ark.: Ever since the civil war, there have been colored men holding official positions who have been invited to official and other functions to the White House, by both Republican and Democratic presidents. Any-one familiar with official life in Washington knows this. All this gabble is simply to stir up the ignorant and prejudiced whites.

A. Q. F., Sturm's Mills, W. Va.: Don't confuse the day of one's birth with one's birthday. The word birthday, as commonly used, means "the anniversary of one's birth." Common usage is this: John Smith was born on February 5, 1882; Feb. 5, 1883, was his first birthday; Feb. 5, 1903, was his 21st birthday. That is the sense in which the word is commonly used, and in which it is understood. The word birthday is sometimes, but rarely, used to mean the day of birth, but not as relating to individuals; as "July 4, 1776, was the birthday of American freedom."

E. R., Mahoney, Va.: We can not spare space to repeat. To explain wireless telegraphy requires a long statement. In the Weekly Blade of March 8, 1902, we printed an article, two columns long, giving a full explanation. It is not fair to ask us to repeat all that—and all of it is needed to make it plain. When a new subject comes up, we try to explain it fully at once. All readers should preserve their files of The Blade.

J. A. G., New Sharon, Iowa: The large vote in Ohio in 1899 was due entirely to the great interest in political matters at that time. This was McKinley's state; it was certain he would be renominated, but the Democrats desired, if possible, to cut down the Republican vote in the year before the Presidential campaign, in order to be able to say that McKinley's Philippine policy was not endorsed in his own state. The Republican state committee knew this, and put up the best organization the state had ever had. The result was, that the vote was gotten out very fully. In Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, in 1902, the large vote was due entirely to interest in state questions.

H. E. L., Lost Creek, Tenn.: There are no seven wonders of the modern world. The seven wonders of the ancient world, as generally given, were: 1—The pyramids of Egypt; 2—The Pharos, or lighthouse, of Alexandria; 3—The walls and hanging gardens of Babylon; 4—The temple of Diana at Ephesus; 5—The statue of Jupiter, in gold and ivory, sculptured by Phidias, at Olympia; 6—The Mausoleum, or tomb of King Mausolus, at Halicarnassus; 7—The Colossus at Rhodes—a large bronze statue, standing astride the entrance to the harbor.

Constant Reader, Windfall, Pa.: The usual explanation is that the term "seven times two" is elliptical, and means, "seven, taken two times." In that case, seven being a collective noun, and therefore singular, requires a singular verb. Therefore, the correct form is, "seven times two is fourteen."

### Our Evolution.

"Please given an account of American political and commercial evolution since 1900."—L. M., Gibsonburg, O.

The evolution of our commercial and industrial forces began in 1897, and for the period since 1900 have been simply a continuation of the progress for the previous three years and more. There has been nothing since 1900 that was not originated before. The main feature has been an extension of our foreign trade. As to our political evolution, the period since 1900 has demonstrated that the vast majority of the American people are in hearty sympathy with the policy of territorial expansion, and in favor of the governmental policies which were inaugurated by the return of the Republican party to power in the national government on March 4, 1897, with the inauguration of McKinley.

### Cream and Milk.

"Which is the heavier, cream or milk?"—W. F., Kane, Pa.

The cream is lighter, or it would not float, as you might know if you would only think. Nothing will float in any liquid unless it is lighter, bulk for bulk. The constituents of milk vary in quantity somewhat, depending upon the breed of cow, her age, and especially upon her food. An analysis of an average sample of milk from a healthy, well-fed cow, gave: Water, 85.26 per cent.; butter, 4.40 per cent.; sugar, 3.97 per cent.; casein (curd), 5.71 per cent.; and various salts, 0.66 per cent. The butter is distributed through the milk in minute globules, from 1-12,000th to 1-3,000th of an inch in diameter. It takes a powerful microscope to show them. When the fresh milk is allowed to stand, these oily globules, being lighter than the water, which makes up seventeen-twentieths of the milk, rise to the surface, and form what is called cream.

### The Death Penalty.

"From reading certain books, I infer that in the early settlement of Massachusetts the punishment for the crime of adultery was death. Please state whether such was the case."—F. A. C., Bridgeport, Ill.

From the frequency of similar questions sent to the Bureau concerning the New England states, there seems to be an impression among many people that the laws there were more strict in many ways than those of other colonies. The laws of all the colonies were based on English law, and in the seventeenth century the English law inflicted the death penalty for a large number of offenses to which it is not now applied. The colonies followed the mother country in their codes. However, adultery was not punished by death in any colony. Read Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter."

### Dionysius.

"Please give a sketch of King Dionysius. Of what country, and when did he reign?"—A. M., Toledo, Ill.

Which Dionysius do you mean? Dionysius the Elder was tyrant of Syracuse, a Greek city of Sicily, dying B. C. 367. His son succeeded him, but was driven from the throne in 343 B. C.

### History of Banks.

"Kindly give us in your columns as complete a history of banking, from the first idea of a deposit, to the national banking law, as possible."—D. S. W., Hobart, Okla.

The banker was originally a man who took the money of one country or city and gave its equivalent in the money of another, for which service he was paid. By degrees he took money on deposit, loaned it, etc., until the modern bank developed. The first regular bank in Europe was that of Venice, founded in 1171, in order to raise funds for the government to carry on its wars. Funds once deposited could not be withdrawn, but were transferable upon its books at the pleasure of the owners of the money. It lasted until 1797. The bank of Genoa went into operation in 1407, and lasted until 1800. The bank of Barcelona was established in 1461, and it originated bills of exchange. The bank of Amsterdam was founded in 1609, the bank of Hamburg in 1619, that of Rotterdam in 1635, of Stockholm in 1688. The bank of England was started in 1694, and it has the entire management of the public debt of Great Britain. The first bank of the United States was chartered in 1791, and wound up its affairs on the expiration of its charter in 1811. The second bank of the United States was chartered in 1816, and expired in 1836. When it expired, the matter of a new charter was, very foolishly, made a political one, and the project defeated by Jackson. From that period dates the ignorant opposition to banks which is so marked among certain classes of our people, who know nothing about the principles of banking. The national banking act of 1864 was enacted primarily to furnish a market for government bonds, to get money to carry on the civil war. For this purpose, the provision for the security of circulating notes, requiring a deposit of government bonds, was made a feature of the law. This is the merest outline of the history of banking. To do the subject full justice would require a large volume.

### Gov. Claiborne Jackson.

"Please give a brief sketch of Jackson, who was governor of Missouri about 1861 or 1862. What part did he take in the war?"—J. M. T., Capps, Ark.

Claiborne Fox Jackson was born in Kentucky in 1807, died at Little Rock, Ark., in 1862. He moved to Missouri in 1822, raised a volunteer company, and served as its captain in the Black Hawk war. For twelve years he was a member of the Missouri legislature, and for several more years was state bank commissioner. In 1860 he was elected governor, and his sympathies being with the south, he endeavored to have Missouri secede. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon broke up the rebel rendezvous at Camp Jackson, St. Louis. The governor called out 5,000 militia "to defend the state from invasion." At the approach of Lyon's troops, Jackson was forced to quit St. Louis, and was removed by the legislature in July, 1861. He then entered the Confederate army as a brigadier general, but was compelled, by failing halth, to resign shortly before his death.

### Names of the Months.

"Please tell me the origin of the names of the months, the symbol of each month, and the meaning of the names?"—J. E. B., Missouri Valley, Iowa.

Jauary is from the Latin name of the month, Januaris, and this from Janus, an ancient Roman god of all beginnings, represented with two faces, one looking each way.

February is derived from the Latin februo, to purify, because in this month occurred the feast of the Lupercalia, or of purification.

March is named after Mars, the god of war.

April is fro mthe Latin name of the months, Aprilis, which is from aperio, to open—because the buds and flowers opened in that month.

May is named from the Latin Maia, the goddess of growth.

June was named in honor of a very numerous Roman family named Junius.

July was named by Julius Caesar, in honor of himself, because he was born in that month. Its name before that was Quintilis, meaning the fifth (month), it being the fifth month at that time, the year began with March.

August was named by Augustus Caesar, after himself, following the example of Julius Caesar. Its former name was Sextilis, the sixth (month).

September is from the Latin septem, seven, and imber a rain storm.

October is from the Latin octo, eight and imber.

November is from the Latin novem, nine, and imber.

December is from the Latin decem, ten, and imber.

We have no idea what you mean by the "symbol" of each month. You will have to explain.

### Sir Joshua Reynolds.

"Please give me a sketch of Sir Joshua Reynolds, his most noted pictures."—Subscriber, Niles, Mich.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, an English painter, was born in Devonshire, in 1723, died in London in 1792. In his eighteenth year he was placed with Hudson, the principal portrait painter of the time. At 20 he settled as a portrait painter in Plymouth, where he had considerable success. After the death of his father in 1746 he removed to London. In 1749 he accompanied Commodore Keppel and his ship to the Mediterranean, and for three and a half years studied painting in various Italian cities. In the Vatican at Rome he caught a severe cold, which resulted in permanent deafness. He returned to London in 1752, and by a full-length portrait of Commodore Keppel placed himself at the head of his profession in England. From then to the close of his life he enjoyed unvarying prosperity. His paintings are very numerous, no less than 244 being sent to the academy for exhibition. Among his more celebrated portraits are those of Lord Heathfield, Lord Ligonier, Sterne, Goldsmith, Dr. Johnson, Burke, Boswell, Wyndham, Earl Camden, Fox, Erskine, George III and his queen, Horace Walpole, Beattie, John Hunter, Garrick between Tragedy and Comedy, Mrs. Siddons as the tragic muse, Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, the Earl and Countess of Bute and of himself. His historical paintings are much inferior to his portraits, though they were generally admired. He was never married.

### Aaron Burr.

"Please publish a brief, unbiased sketch of the life of Aaron Burr. Also kindly state what facts are known concerning the fate of his daughter."—L. B., Middlebourne, W. Va.

Aaron Burr was born in Newark, N. J., in 1759, died in 1836. When a year or two old he was orphaned by the death of both parents. He and his sister Sarah, two years older, were reared by their uncle. Their father left them a handsome fortune. Young Burr graduated at Princeton in 1772. When the revolution began he joined the American army. He came back from Arnold's Quebec expedition with the rank of major and a brilliant record. He was made a member of Gen. Washington's staff, but after six weeks he withdrew and took an appointment as aide to Gen. Putnam. In July, 1777, he was made lieutenant colonel. At Monmouth he distinguished himself at the head of a brigade. In 1779 he resigned from the army on account of his health, studied law, and opened an office in Albany, at the age of 26. In 1782 he married Mrs. Prevost, a widow with two sons. By her Burr had one child, a daughter, Theodosia. In 1791 Burr was chosen to the United States Senate, serving one term. Mrs. Burr died in 1794. In the Presidential election of 1800 there was no choice by the electors; the House elected Jefferson President, and the Senate chose Burr Vice-President. Near the close of his term he was a candidate for governor of New York, but was defeated. Alexander Hamilton, in this campaign, had worked energetically against Burr. This led to the duel in which Burr killed Hamilton. The coroner's inquest brought in a verdict of murder, and Burr fled to South Carolina, and took refuge in the home of his daughter, who had married a planter named Alston. After a time he returned to Washington and completed his term of service as Vice-President. Early in 1805 he came to the west, going by the Ohio and Mississippi river to New Orleans. His purpose seems to have been to collect a body of followers and conquer Texas—perhaps Mexico, and with the hope that the western states would cast their lot with him, making New Orleans the capital of the new nation. In 1806 the President issued a proclamation denouncing Burr's schemes. Burr was arrested in 1807, taken to Richmond, and tried for treason, but was acquitted. He then went to Europe, where he lived until 1812, when he returned. He opened a law office in New York, and his fortune began to brighten. In 1813 his daughter was lost at sea, having previously lost her only child by death. At the age of 78 Burr married Madame Jumel, a widow of a French merchant, who had a fortune which Burr began to squander, so the pair separated. In his last days Burr was dependent on the charity of a Scotch woman, a friend of former days.

### National Bank Deposits.

"Please state whether the government makes national banks responsible for their local deposits, or are they simply made responsible for the money they issue?"—A. S. W., LeRoy, Ill.

The government absolutely secures the circulating notes of national banks, but not their deposits. If you understood the business of banking you would see the utter impossibility of the government's securing the absolute safety of deposits. It can not be done without raising the rates of interest to double the current rate now. Tradesmen, merchants, wholesalers and retailers, manufacturers and all other men engaged in business deposit their money in banks. A bank loans such portion of this total as is safe, leaving enough to meet current daily demands by checks. Its loans are so made that the money will come back to keep this sum at a safe limit. A reserve of 15 to 25 per cent is required to be kept by the national banking law.

### Stamp Denominations.

"Please inform me what is the largest United States postage stamp in use, that is, as to value."—E. B. M., Signal, O.

It is the $5 stamp, used in sending merchandise by mail to foreign countries.

The denominations of postage stamps issued by this government are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15, 30, 50 and 90 cents, $1, $2 and $5. Besides these is the 10-cent special delivery stamp.

The denominations of "postage due" stamps are: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 30 and 50 cents.

### Inauguration Day.

"If the 4th day of March, the day the President is inaugurated, were to come on Sunday, who would be President on that day?"—I. A. Y., Omaha, Va.

March 4 has come on Sunday in Presidential inauguration years, twice since the adoption of the constitution, we think—in the cases of General Taylor and R. B. Hayes, both of whom were inaugurated on Monday, March 5. There is no one who is President on Sunday, in such a case, and never was. No harm comes from the postponement. In case of emergency, the President-elect could take the oath without ceremony, and thereafter all his acts would be entirely valid.

### Two Great Trusts.

"What are the capitalization, per cent of dividends, number of stockholders and number of employes in the following combines: Sugar trust, United States Amalgamated Steel company and the coal company managing the anthracite coal regions?"—A. K. B., Buckhannon, W. Va.

The American Sugar Refining company has $45,000,000 preferred stock, and the same amount of common. Rate of dividend, 1¾ per cent quarterly, or 7 per cent per year.

The United Steel corporation (which is the proper name, not that you give,) has $550,000,000 preferred stock and the same of common. It has a funded debt in the form of trust mortgages of $303,450,000. We have no information as to dividends paid. Neither of the above gives in its official report the number of stockholders nor of employes.

There is no trust or combination of the various anthracite coal companies, notwithstanding so much has been said of the alleged "coal trust."

### Rulers of Europe.

"Will you please give the names of the present chief executive of the principal countries of Europe? And if permissible, the governor general of Canada?"—J. C., Columbiana, O.

Here is the list:

| | |
|---|---|
| Austria-Hungary | Emperor Francis Joseph |
| Belgium | King Leopold II |
| Bulgaria | Prince Ferdinand |
| Denmark | King Christian IX |
| France | President Emile Loubet |
| Germany | Emperor Wilhelm II |
| Great Britain | King Edward VII |
| Greece | King George |
| Italy | King Victor Emmanuel III |
| Luxembourg | Grand Duke Adolphus |
| Monaco | Prince Albert |
| Montenegro | Prince Nicholas |
| Netherlands | Queen Wilhelmina |
| Portugal | King Carlos |
| Roumania | King Charles |
| Russia | Emperor Nicholas II |
| Servia | King Alexander |
| Spain | King Alfonso XIII |
| Sweden and Norway | King Oscar II |
| Switzerland | President A. Deucher |
| Turkey | Sultan Abdul Hamid II |

### The Portland Vase.

"Can you give me facts about the Portland vase? Who owns it now?"—Inquirer, Niles, Mich.

The Portland, or Barberini, vase was found about the middle of the 16th century in a marble sarcophagus near Rome, and is supposed to have been made as early as 131 B. C. It is the most beautiful example known of antique glass of two layers. After being for more than two centuries the principal ornament of the Barberini palace, in Rome, is was purchased by the duke of Portland, an English nobleman, for £1,029 ($5,000) and placer in the British museum. Here it was broken by a madman into many pieces, which were afterwards joined together with great skill. The vase is about 10 inches high, composed of two layers of glass, the under being of a deep blue color and the other of opaque white. The raised figures on it appear in white on a deep background of blue, and are supposed to represent the marriage of Peleus and Thetis.

It is not the same as the "peachblow" vase.

### Lake Superior's Water Supply.

"I have been much interested in your articles on Niagara and the Soo. Whence is the great volume of water in St. Mary's river? Lake Superior appears to be high and dry. All of the rivers flow from it instead of toward it. Which way do the waters go from the Lake of the Woods? Is the Ottawa anavigable, and is it connected with Lake Nipissing?"—C. B., M., East Branch, N. Y.

Though the watershed of Lake Superior is small, yet the rainfall and snowfall is heavy, and the volume of water discharged through St. Mary's river is great—from 3,600,000 to 7,000,000 cubic feet every minute, owing to the season. Rainy Lake does not discharge into Lake Superior. Lake Nipissing is an arm of Georgian bay. The Ottawa is navigable.

### Froebel.

"Please give as extended a biography of Froebel as your columns will permit."—A. L. M., Hutchinson, Ind.

Friedrich Froebel, a German educator, and the founder of the kindergarten system, was born April 21, 1782, died in 1852. In 1837 he founded a kindergarten for little children, which became the model of similar institutions in Germany, Switzerland and other countries.

### Monte Carlo.

"Please give a short history of Monte Carlo."—H. B. Afton, Tenn.

Monaco is a small principality on the shore of the Mediterranean, 149 miles east-northeast of Marseilles, and nine miles from Nice. Area, eight square miles. The territory consists of a rocky promontory, on which Monte Carlo is built, and a small strip of coast. Monte Carlo is a famed health resort, and is also noted for its great gambling-house, which is built on land leased from the Prince of Monaco till 1913. It belongs to a joint stock company, and has about 400,000 visitors annually.

### The Moon.

T. L., Beloit, Kan.: The moon revolves on its axis once in making its revolution around the earth. As a result, the same side of the moon is turned to us all the time. But because of the plane of the moon's orbit being at an angle to the earth's equator, and because of the nutation, or nodding, of the moon's poles, it is possible for us to see about five-sevenths of its entire surface. The remainder is never visible. The surface in the shaded part can not be seen through a telescope.

### The Welland Canal.

"Please describe the Welland canal. When was it built, by whom, and what waters does it connect?"—J. M., Duncan's Falls, O.

The Welland is a ship canal, through Canadian territory, from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario. It leaves Lake Erie at Port Colborne, and enters into Lake Ontario at St. Catherines. It was begun in 1825, and completed in 1829, by a company organized in Canada. Later, the Canadian government granted a large sum of money for its improvement. In 1873, it was again enlarged, the locks being 270 feet long, 45 feet wide and 12 feet deep. It is 28 miles long and has 27 locks.

### A Quotation From Sterne.

"Will you kindly tell who is the author of the saying; 'God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb,' and where I can find it?"—S., Angola, Ind.

The quotation is found in Laurence Sterne's "Sentimental Journey." Very many people who are more devout than they are familiar with the Bible, suppose it to be contained in Scripture.

### Hartford Convention

"Will you please give an account, together with the date, of the so-called Hartford convention, to which the spirit of secession was imputed, and which was referred to by Hayne, I believe, in his famous debate with Daniel Webster?"—C., Aldine, Ind.

The war of 1812 against England was bitterly opposed by New England and New York, because their great commercial interests had everything to lose by war. They demanded a strong navy to protect commerce; instead of which the embargo act was passed, closing all our ports to commerce. In politics these states were Federalist. When congress had forced war on President Madison, and hostilities had actually begun, these states denounced the government, declared the war to be an expedient of the partisans of France to weaken England in her war with that country, etc. Finally, in October, 1814, the legislature of Massachusetts passed a resolution inviting the other New England states to send delegates to a convention having in view an ultimate convention of all the states to revise the constitution. The President's party denounced all this violently. A convention of 26 representatives from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont met at Hartford on December 15, 1814. This body disclaimed any intention to dissolve the Union at that time; such a dissolution, it declared, must be "the work of peaceable times and deliberate consent." Its resolutions declared for changes in the United States constitution, as follows: To take away the right of the southern states to representation for three-fifths of their slaves; a two-thirds vote of both houses for the admission of new states, or to prohibit commercial intercourse, or to declare war, or to authorize hostilities except in case of invasion; embargoes to be limited to 60 days; foreigners to be disqualified from holding office; Presidents to be ineligible for a second term, and no two successive Presidents to be from the same state. The war ended shortly after, and its recommendations came to naught.

### Greenbacks.

"Are there any of the old greenbacks that were issued during the civil war in circulation now?"—C. A. S., Andrews, Oregon.

Certainly not. The first issues were worn out years ago. When paper money get ragged and worn, new notes are printed adn substituted for the old, and the entire volume of greenbacks has thus been replaced may times.

### Miscellaneous.

B. F. C., Angell, Mich.: We are sorry we can not.

C. S. J., Espyville, Pa.: Never heard of it, we are sorry to say.

M. J. K., Sunbury, O.: The editor has not seen a copy since his boyhood.

F. H. M., Grove City, Pa.: We have never seen it, we are sorry to say.

E. W., Healy, Kan.: We regret to say we have not the data at hand. Write to your congressman, and see if he can not get the facts from the census bureau.

H. B., Hendersonville, N. C.: As David did not explain, it is certain that nobody else knows, isn't it?

A. E., Alliance, O.: That is a question of state law, and if you will read the rules above, you will note that we can not answer. Consult a lawyer.

G. W. H., Levels, W. Va.: We have not the figures to answer. Write a letter to your congressman and ask him to send you the facts from the census bureau.

E. A. I., Ida, Kan.: Yes, the Mississippi river flows up hill, but we have discussed the reasons so often that we can not spare space to repeat.

S. M. G., Waller, O.: Pelzer is a postoffice in Anderson county, S. C. There are no walled towns in the United States. If it has no lawyers nor bankers, it has no business, and must be a very small place.

L. ., Gravity, Iowa: Curb your warlike propensities. Remember that Great Britain's navy is three times the strength of ours, ond Germany's stronger than ours. A war with either or both would be decided by the navies.

G. A. H., Constable, N. Y.: We know of no work which gives the facts for which you ask. The missionary societies of the various denominations could furnish the facts with regard to their own churches.

J. C. H., Pomeroy, O.: There is no limit to the amount of postage stamps a person may buy at one time, except the size of his pocketbook. The largest sale we have noted recently was $10,000 worth of two-cent stamps—a half-million stamps.

C. E. W., Palisade, Colo.: We can not answer questions of state law, because we can not keep posted on the laws of 45 states. That is the reason for the rule given above. Consult a lawyer as to the law in your state.

## TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No woman need any longer dread the pains of child-birth; or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at child birth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, Box 137, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

## Syphilis or Blood Poison

A Wonderful New Discovery Has Been Made That Cures the Blood Poison That Makes Ulcers and Copper-Colored Spots and Eats Flesh, Bone and Hair.

The Illustrations Above Plainly Show What This Grand Discovery Will Do in From 10 to 20 Days.

No matter how bad your case of blood poison may be, no matter in what stage of syphilis you may be, we can cure you quickly and permanently. We have treated cases with the legs drawn up over onto the chest, the body covered with ulcers, the hair gone, the internal organs badly damaged, the brain affected, and the bones of the nose and throat involved. In two weeks the sores were dried and healed, the limbs had become flexible, and in a very short time the patient was completely cured.

A trial package, sufficient to convince the most skeptical, mailed free in plain wrapper. Write today. Dr. A. E. Robinson, 4232 Berry st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

## A BIBULOUS OLD CROW.

Farmers of the Brown's Wells, N. J., vicinity declare that the town shelters the most knowing crow that ever dug up newly planted corn, and lest some unknowing person might go gunning for him they are guarding him zealously. In appearance he looks exactly like other black crows, but he isn't. He has a name, Jim, and an owner, Job Stephenson, who says he has not yet had an offer of money enough to buy him.

Jim was a member of a big flock that made a lot of trouble for the farmers, but being a superior crow, he forsook his bad company and went to live on Stephenson's place last spring. Job soon learned that the bird meant well and fed him. Jim accepted the compliment and has never changed his headquarters.

Every morning the crow accompanies the men to White's cranberry bog, flying along with them a distance of two miles. While they work Jim amuses himself in the manner which has given him his local reputation.

His pet diversion is picking the pockets of the coats thrown off by the men at work, and there is no use in trying to hide a coat from him. One man recently thought he would fool the bird and hid his coat in a corn stack. Jim found it and cleaned out the pockets of tobacco, matches and a pipe.

What he does with his plunder is a mystery. He hides it somewhere, but no one has yet been able to locate his treasure-house.

Jim is also an inebriate at heart, although he seldom has a chance to indulge his fancy. That fact came out a few weeks ago, when one of the men stuffed his pocket full of corn soaked with whiskey, and left the coat in sight of the bird. Jim ate it with a relish and in a little while became so overcome that he flew to a tree and went to sleep.

The next day he returned to the coat in which he had made the find and hung around near it for a week before he finally gave up hope of another debauch.—Jackson Clarion-Ledger.

## DISPUTE ABOUT RELIGION AND FEET

Some of the towns out in the Fox and Rock valleys are engaged in a queer mixture of contention. While some of them are trying to find out which town has women with the smallest feet, others are figuring out what it costs to convert a sinner and keep him in the right path. The towns are called upon periodically to raise funds for a revival, and they get the per capita cost after the meetings are over. Rockford sets up the claim that it has cost the town $10 a head to convert a man or woman, although according to the recent census taken the town is the most religious in the big valley.

Oregon, the charming little capital of Ogle county, says that it costs that town quite as much per head for the first conversion, but it takes a great deal more to do the work over and over again. It is claimed that in Oregon there are characters who have to be converted once a year. It is alleged that some of them have cost the good people $200 a head, and they are sure to go forward at the next revival which will be held during the winter.

From poking fun at the size of the feet of Chicago girls, the towns of Belvidere, Rockford and Aurora have suddenly taken a notion to measure the proportions of the pedal extremities of their own fair maidens. Each town has held a measuring bee, with the result that each successive trial has resulted in finding the smallest feet, much smaller than those of any of the other towns, so that by the time the craze reaches Stillman Valley no Chinese or Japanese lady may measure lengths and lasts with Illinois girls.—Chicago Tribune.

### Old Sayings With a Modern Tag.

Dead men tell no tales—providing they don't leave posthumous autobiographies.

Everything comes to those who wait—especially the bill collector.

Silence is golden—except to spellbinders.

A fool and his money are soon parted—provided the fool has any to part with.

Love laughs at locksmiths—but takes his hat off to a bank account.—New York Evening Sun.

## I Will Cure You of Rheumatism

Else No Money Is Wanted.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer.

I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think. For 16 years I made 2,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies while searching the world for something better. Nine years ago I found a costly chemical in Germany which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure.

I don't mean that it can turn bony joints into flesh again; but it can cure the disease at any stage, completely and forever. I have done it fully 100,000 times.

I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism, and I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. Take this for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is only $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I mean that exactly. If you say the results are not what I claim, I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met. And in all my experience—in all my 2,000 tests—I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the order. Try my remedy for a month, as it can't harm you anyway. If it fails it is free.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

## WHAT IS "PERSONAL LIBERTY."

The International Sunday School Lesson for February 15—"Christian Self Control." I Cor. 8:4-13.

Progress brings problems. Every advance step, on the part of a nation or of an individual, is a step into new perplexities. The Corinthians among whom the Apostle Paul had labored, as told in the lesson of a week ago, had come out from heathendom in large numbers. But it was difficult for them to know at just what points to sever themselves from their former associations and customs. For one thing, the whole life of the city was bound up with the worship of idols; many practices innocent enough in themselves, had come to have an idolatrous significance. On almost every table, and in every market place, was meat that had been sacrificed to idols. Should Christians partake of this, and thus appear to countenance idolatry? This, with other allied questions, was graver than we at this distance can understand, and so Paul was appealed to for advice. The missionaries in foreign lands can better appreciate the perplexities of those Corinthian converts than we, for they are frequently brought face to face with similar problems. What shall a polygamous native do with his surplus wives, when he becomes a Christian? If he puts any away, which ones? How far may a converted Chinaman show respect, or worship, to the graves of his ancestors? What attitude shall converts display toward heathen feast days? How far may they yield to their native customs in working on Sunday? Paul was appealed to to give counsel in a difficulty very similar to others that are being met today by his fellow missionaries.

Indeed in some form, the same question confronts every Christian. To what extent should he conform to the world? Shall he come out entirely from it, as was the way of the monastic orders? Yet for most Christians this is not possible, even if it were wise. It is only by the contact of Christians with the world that the world can be made Christian. And if the religion of Jesus cannot be lived right here and now, in this present workaday world, it is not worth possessing or professing. The duty of the disciple, as set forth by his Master himself, is to live in the world, but separate from its evil. He is to grow the soul's graces, and bear the soul's best fruits in the soil of this old earth.

### Freedom, Not Bondage.

Whoever represents the Christian life as mere conformity to any set of rules does injustice to the great gospel of Jesus. The law of Moses was obedience to the code; the law of Jesus is obedience to the Spirit. And "where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." Becoming a disciple of Jesus is entrance upon freedom, not upon bondage. Christ came to break chains, not to forge them. He sets men free from the punctilios of the old dispensation, which humanity had never been able to observe. Now the servant of God is free to follow his divinely-illuminated conscience. His is a life of liberty, and of peace and joy and love. Paul dwells upon this. In giving his advice to the Corinthian converts he carefully prefaces his words by a clear statement of the great truth of Christian liberty. He knew that then, as now, the largeness of the gospel was in danger of being limited by man-made regulations and restrictions.

### Small Souls and Petty Rules.

The broad-minded apostle would have had small patience with the people of our own day who would reduce the infinite gospel of Christ to a set of regulations which their petty prejudices have devised. He was not proclaiming a string of little "don'ts." As he expressed it, the gospel consisted of certain vital all-embracing truths or principles, and not of detailed rules of conduct. Infinite harm has been done to the cause of religion in the present time by the spreading abroad of the impression that becoming a Christian is little more than giving up dancing, cardplaying and theatregoing, and a few other forms of amusement. If that is all the Good News we have to tell, we are in a sorry way indeed. But we know that the gospel is vastly more than this; these are merely man-made prohibitions, which, while often important, have been given at times an undue and even pernicious prominence. If the truths that were taught and incarnated by Jesus take hold of a person, these lesser questions of conduct will settle themselves.

### The Law of "Otherism."

Important and fundamental as is the law of Christian liberty, there is yet a higher, and by it the former is safeguarded. This supreme law of the Christian life is love, especially as expressed by self-sacrifice. We are given liberties, but we are also given the privilege of surrendering them, at the command of the better law. Some one has said that the best thing about our rights is that they are ours, and therefore we may give them up. So Paul reasoned and taught. A Corinthian convert had a right to eat meat offered to idols, for idols are nothing, and he was free from those old superstitions. Nevertheless, it was and is a Christian's privilege, and may become his duty, to surrender his clearly-defined liberty for love's sake. Much that is right [illegible] he may also refrain from doing in the name of his Master. And as some of the members of the Corinthian church could not eat meat that had been offered for idols without feeling the old heathen ties tightening upon them, the apostle suggested that for their sake their brethren abstain also.

### Number One and Number Two.

"Look out for Number One," says the world; but Christ says, "Look out for Number Two." The genius of the gospel is altogether against selfishness. Do as you please, and you are likely to please Satan. "Self-interest is the first law of hell," says one. A Christian's conduct is to be determined not by the straight line of law or the rights of the situation, but by the standard of the cross, which is forever the symbol of man's divine right to sacrifice himself in the service of love. It was by the relinquishment of the rights of the Son of God that we are saved; "though he was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor." Paul was speaking by the same lofty law when he made his familiar declaration, "If meat causeth my brother to stumble, I will eat no flesh forevermore." That is the nub of this entire lesson; that was the principle laid down for the Corinthians to help them decide doubtful questions, and it is still the best and most Christly principle for any man to decide by, be his problem one of business or of amusement.

### The Ever-Present Weakling.

Laws are made for the weak, and not for the strong. Every code of social relations takes cognizance of the existence of the weaker brother. The strong man does not need the law. But we must face the fact that we live in a world where the weakling abounds; most of us are in his class ourselves. However much we are inclined to despise him and sneer at him, in un-Christian fashion, he has [illegible] Christ died. This is the highest standard of human worth. It is worth our sacrificing for. Moreover, the New Testament exalts all the small and the needy by making them the representatives of Jesus himself. When we serve them we serve him; when we offend them we offend him. They have a right to expect of us [illegible] lead us to forego any pet pleasure or indulgence, if thereby they may be strengthened. It is only on the high Christian plane that the "doubtful" practices of a disciple of Jesus are to be settled. It may be of small consequence in itself whether one does or does not play cards or go to the theatre or dance or drink a glass of wine, but it is of infinite moment that he should be the best brother possible to all the weak.

### The Temperance Side of the Lesson.

This is rightly called a temperance lesson, for it is a lesson in Christian control and self-denial. It sets forth the underlying principles which may be applied to any situation. The truth by which the new Christians at Corinth were to guide themselves in partaking of, or abstaining from meat offered to idols is the same truth by which a Christian today may settle all vexed questions of conduct. The teaching applies as much to the woman who is under the power of dress as it does to the man who likes strong drink; to the respectable as to the poor wretch whose life is being wrecked by lust. The Bible way, the Christly way, is the way of loving self-denial. And a man is more manly for every desire he conquers at the bidding of an unselfish motive.

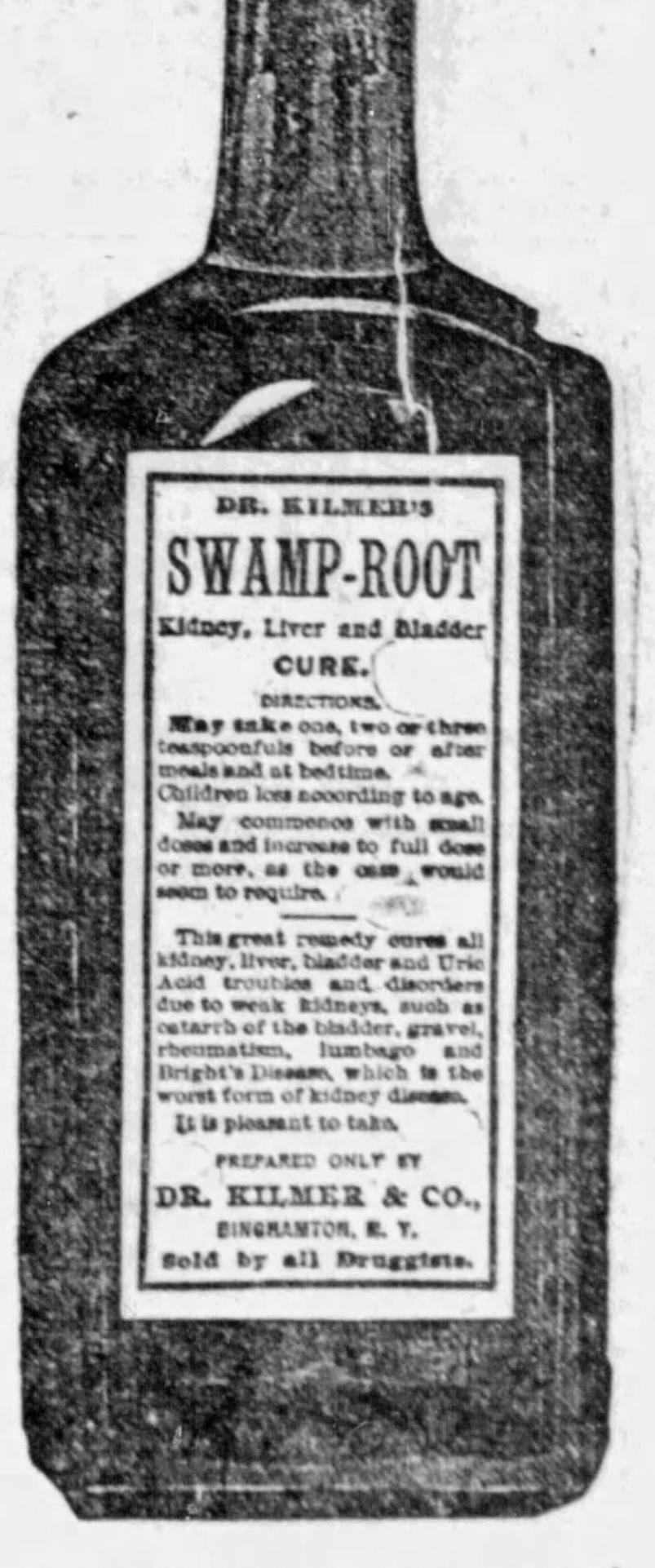
### Exclusive.

Madge—Whom did you meet at Mrs. Climber's party?

Ethel—A lot of impossible people that nobody knows. I had to talk to myself to keep from being lonesome.—San Francisco Town Talk.

# NOT RECOMMENDED FOR EVERYTHING

But If You Have Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble, You Will Find the Great Remedy, Swamp-Root, Just What You Want.


DR. KILMER'S
SWAMP-ROOT
Kidney, Liver and Bladder
CURE.
DIRECTIONS.
May take one, two or three teaspoonfuls before or after meals and at bedtime.
Children less according to age.
May commence with small doses and increase to full dose or more, as the case would seem to require.
This great remedy cures all kidney, liver, bladder and Uric Acid troubles and disorders due to weak kidneys, such as catarrh of the bladder, gravel, rheumatism, lumbago and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney disease.
It is pleasant to take.
PREPARED ONLY BY
DR. KILMER & CO.,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists.

(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well, they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

### Doctors Prescribe Swamp-Root.

Gentlemen:—"I have prescribed that wonderful remedy for kidney and bladder complaints, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, with most beneficial effect and know of many cures by its use. These patients had kidney trouble, as diagnosed by other physicians, and treated without benefit. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root effected a cure. I am a liberal man and accept a specific wherever I find it, in an accepted school or out of it. For desperate cases of kidney or bladder complaint under treatment with unsatisfactory results I turn to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root with most flattering results. I shall continue to prescribe it and from personal observation state that Swamp-Root has great curative properties."

L. Bereton Trick, M.D.

276 9th St., Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, and if permitted to continue much suffering with fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

No matter how many doctors you may have tried—no matter how much money you may have spent on other medicines, you really owe it to yourself to at least give Swamp-Root a trial. Its staunchest friends today are those who had almost given up hope of ever becoming well again.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root—Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

### Sample Bottle of Swamp-Root Sent Free by Mail.

EDITORIAL NOTE—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder troubles, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you, by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing, be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade.

## A FREAK VOICE.

Three weeks ago, when Frank Tannehill, the stage manager of the Peggy from Paris company, advertised for chorus girls, one young woman who said that she was Miss Brownie Hall answered the advertisement. She was very pretty. Her large, dark brown eyes and auburn hair had much weight with the manager.

"You'll do if you can sing," he said. "Let's hear you."

"Good mezzo-soprano voice you've got," he said, when she had finished, "I guess tha you will do."

When the time came for rehearsal the girl with brown eyes and auburn hair was present.

"Forgotten your name," said the manager.

"Miss Hall."

"Oh, yes; mezzo soprano."

Then they all began to sing. "Hey, you, Miss Hall, you are singing alto today. How is that?"

"Oh, sometimes my voice changes. One day I sing soprano and the next alto, and I can't help it, either," from the girl.

"Funny," soliloquized the stage manager. The next day the girl was singing mezzo soprano. It again surprised everybody who heard her. There was another surprise the next day, for the girl was singing alto.

"You're a freak?" commented the manager. "Ever have a specialist inquire into that voice?"

The girl said that she had. But Mr. Tannehill continued to wonder. Yesterday Mr. Tannehill was walking down State street when he saw Miss Hall. He stopped agape, for at her side walked her double. So closely did the girls resemble each other that the manager could not tell which was the member of his chorus.

"Which of you do I know?" he inquired.

"Both of us," they answered.

"Then which is Miss Brownie Hall?"

"I am," and one of them stepped forward.

"And this girl?"

"Is my twin sister. You see, we are not particularly fond of work. We look so much alike that our mother used to label us to tell us apart. My sister, who represented me, sang at the first rehearsal, I sang at the second. There was only one difference. I sang mezzo-soprano and my sister sang alto. We could live and only work half of the time by fooling you."—Detroit Journal.

### A Cure for the Tobacco Habit.

Mrs. J. Kay, G. 1028 High street, Des Moines, Iowa, has discovered a harmless and inexpensive remedy for the tobacco habit, which has cured her husband and hundreds of others. Any druggist can put it up. The prescription and directions sent free for a stamp to pay postage.

## PERSONAL.

Gen. Supt. Sanborn, of the Boston and Maine railroad has forbidden card playing for money on his trains.

Arthur Morrison, a serious student and collector of Japanese pictures, is writing a book on Japanese painters.

Prof. H. W. Kriebel, of Pennsburg, Pa., has sailed for Germany to secure data for the history of the Schwenkfelder movement.

Dr. O. T. Mason, curator of the department of anthropology, National Museum, Washington, will shortly issue a book on basketry.

Francis Asbury McCormick, the first baby born in the incorporated municipality of Columbus, O., has just celebrated his eighty-ninth birthday.

Charles F. Jones, the valet whose testimony convicted the lawyer, Patrick, of the murder of the Texas millionaire, Rice, is now a salt water sailor.

The artistic treasures Mr. J. P. Morgan is keeping in London because of our high tariff are increasing so rapidly that his house at Prince's Gate cannot accommodate them.

Col. Samuel Sims, who died recently at Rich Hill, Mo., had been a citizen respectively of the republic of Texas, the confederate states, and the United States without changing his residence.

## HIS $20,000,000 EDUCATION

One Chapter in the History of a Rich Zinc Mine in New Jersey.

The board of freeholders of Sussex county, New Jersey, having raised the valuation of the New Jersey Zinc company's property at Franklin Furnace from $1,115,000 to $5,000,000, the company has appealed to the courts to have the assessment set aside, says the New York Sun. The company's Buckwheat mine will be the chief element in the litigation.

The Buckwheat mine has an odd history. When Col. Sam Fowler died, toward the close of the civil war, he left a great deal of property in Sussex county and in Orange county, N. Y., but it was loaded with encumbrances and involved in litigation.

Political ambition was the beginning of Col. Fowler's financial undoing. When the Erie railroad was completed in 1851, Col. Fowler, then a resident of Sussex county, purchased largely of property at the then village of Port Jervis, and became a citizen of that place. He built a splendid house there, and put up the biggest and most costly hotel between New York and Elmira and established a newspaper.

His ambition was to go to congress. He was a Democrat. In 1856 he secured the nomination he had long sought. For weeks he did his electioneering by special railroad trains, with a company of militia as his escort, and a flat car on which he carried a cannon, which was fired at intervals along the routes traveled.

Mass meetings were held every day and night, at which such men as Daniel S. Dickinson, John A. Dix and other Democratic leaders addressed the voters.

But Fowler was defeated. The campaign cost him a fortune and left him greatly burdened financially. He returned to Sussex county. At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted a regiment, went with it to the front, and died in the service. His widow died a few years later, leaving two minor children, a son and a daughter.

Included in the estate of Col. Fowler was a farm near the Franklin Furnace zinc mine, which had been for years regarded as the greatest zinc mine in the country. Twenty-five years or so ago shrewd old Moses Taylor, of New York, got the idea that there might be other zinc deposits near Franklin, and he engaged expert mineralogists to look the region over. They spent a week in prospecting, and reported to Taylor that if he could buy a certain buckwheat lot on the Fowler farm they believed he would have a good thing.

The matter was kept quiet, and one day the Fowler heirs, much to their surprise, received an offer for their farm. It was not a very large sum. Young Sam Fowler was at that time eager to go to college, but was unable to do so for lack of means. This offer for the farm would provide amply for sending him through college, and leave money besides, so it was accepted.

It was not long before a mine was opened in what was known as the buckwheat lot on that farm. Before the richness of that mine the value of every other zinc mine in the world became comparatively small. The Buckwheat mine is famous as the most extensive deposit of pure zinc yet discovered. Up to date, $20,000,000 worth of ore has been taken from it. The board of freeholders of Sussex county has appraised its present value at between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000.

Col. Sam Fowler, whose ambition to sit in congress crushed him, died possessed of that enormous but unsuspected wealth. His son exchanged it for an education, and has been twice elected to congress. He is still a resident of Sussex county, and is the only man in the history of the world whose education cost $20,000,000.

### Applied Knowledge.

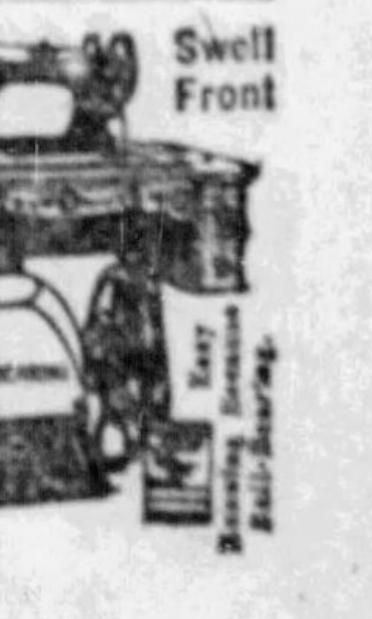
Teacher—Willie, you may spell "felt."

Willie—F-e-l-t.

Teacher—That's right. Now, Johnny, what is felt?

Johnny—Mamma's slipper.—Indianapolis Journal.

## WE WILL SAVE YOU FROM $10 TO $45 on almost any kind or style of machine.



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# TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1903.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

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ROBINSON LOCKE.... .... ........Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Circulation Last Week. 154,000

### AN ELASTIC CURRENCY.

One of the evils of the long political warfare over currency questions, beginning early in the '70's with the greenback agitation, which later merged into the silver crusade, it has been impossible to make the necessary improvements in the laws relating to our banking currency. The demagogues leading these movements attacked the national banking system, and created such a prejudice against banks that the members of Congress fought shy of voting for the needed amendments.

A saner view now prevails with the public, and there are evidences that the main principles of the system of readjusting our bank note currency to modern business conditions, recommended by various bankers' conventions, by the sound money conferences, and by financial experts generally, including Secretaries Gage and Shaw, are being carefully considered by Congressmen, and there is encouragement to hope that the needed legislation may be had. The Fowler bill authorizes a moderate issue of notes by banks, secured by their assets, and further safeguarded by a redemption fund in the hands of the government, maintained by a tax on this circulation. It has been approved by the eleven members of the House committee on banking and currency; while of the six Democratic members of that body, five have united in a report which endorses the principle of the Fowler bill—that of a well-secured bank currency—although they criticise the measure on certain minor details.

This minority report indicates that the Democrats of the House are about ready to abandon the Populist idea that all paper money should be issued by the national government. It says on this point:

> We believe that the banks of the country, under proper and wise legislation, safe-guarded so as to secure a sound and solvent currency, are the agents and instrumentalities to issue the currency of the country; and we further believe that the legislation should be so framed as to permit the issuance of an amount of currency at all times adequate and sufficient for the business needs of the country, and which would be retired when not needed for the transaction of legitimate business.

This is exactly what the Fowler bill will do. That measure provides for supplementing the national currency secured by deposits of bonds in the Treasury by a moderate issue of notes in times of great demand for currency such as the crop-moving period, based on assets and secured by a redemption fund, which issue is to be retired when the demand slackens. The measure should pass, and at the present session of Congress, if possible.

### A CAUSE CELEBRE.

The new and stringent English law against drunkenness, which went into effect with the new year, has one feature which is exciting more discussion than any other. It is a provision which makes habitual drunkenness legal cause for judicial separation between husband and wife. The divorce law of England is very much more strict than in any of the state of the American union. Desertion for two years, actual cruelty or personal violence and misconduct, have hitherto been the only grounds upon which a legal separation could be obtained, and full divorce only upon the third of these.

The new law allows the police courts to decree judicial separation on the ground of drunkenness, and before it had been in operation two weeks Sir Charles Lawson, after an hour's hearing before a London magistrate, was given such a decree from his wife. Lady Lawson has been fined several times for being drunk on the streets, and was completely beyond the control of her friends; yet, until this law went into operation, there was no legal plea through which her husband could obtain freedom from his obligations as a husband.

This instance is a startling proof of the assertions freely made when the bill was before parliament, that the drink habit is alarmingly on the increase in England, especially among women of the higher classes. Whether it will prove the needed check upon the drink habit among women can only be told by experience. At any rate, it is a step in the right direction.

### TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS.

John D. Rockefeller has informed the medical department of the University of Chicago that he will provide a fund of seven million dollars, the income of which is to be used in systematic research for a serum or other means of curing tuberculosis.

This munificent gift will probably be more useful to humanity than the sum total of the millions given by Mr. Carnegie for the establishment of libraries. The "great white plague" most frequently attacks men and women at the period of their lives when they are most useful to themselves, their families and to the state itself—that is in the two decades from the twentieth to the fortieth year.

For years, many of the world's leading medical investigators have devoted all the time and effort they could spare to the effort to find a mode of combating it. This endowment will enable a chosen number of them to devote their entire time and attention to this one line of research, without having to rely upon the practice of their profession to make their living, as is now the case. If these researches shall result in finding a serum that will destroy its germs in the system, the benefits to the world will be incalculable.

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Hobson's choice does not even please Hobson

### THE LITTLEFIELD BILL.

The Littlefield anti-trust bill passed the house of representatives, on Saturday, by the unanimous vote of the members present. The roll call stood 245 yeas and not a single nay. Republicans and Democrats alike were solid for the measure.

Nothing like this has been seen in congress since the opening days of the Spanish war, when there was similar unanimity in passing the bill placing fifty millions dollars in the hands of President McKinley for the national defense, and in the vote on the resolution declaring that a state of war existed with Spain.

The salient feature of the Littlefield bill is the provision for publicity. The following is a brief synopsis of its provisions:

> Corporations "hereafter organized" must file returns with the Interstate Commerce Commission for publication.
>
> The Interstate Commerce Commission may demand an accounting from corporations now in existence.
>
> Corporations failing to file public reports will be restrained from engaging in interstate commerce.
>
> Penalties are prescribed for false returns.
>
> Corporations that offer rebates will be denied the instrumentalities of interstate commerce.
>
> Refusal to testify before the commission is punishable with a $5,000 fine. Testimony shall not be used against witnesses.
>
> Carriers are prohibited from transporting articles made in violation of the Sherman act.
>
> Corporations must disclose the names of constituent companies.
>
> United States circuit courts are invested with jurisdiction to prevent violations of the act.
>
> Individuals damaged by violations of the bill are authorized to file suits.

The bill now goes to the senate. What will that body do with it?

Only a few days ago it passed the Elkins rebate bill, and it was then deemed that this was as far as the upper house is willing to go at this time in the anti-trust matter. But the senate has another guess coming. The passage of the Littlefield bill, by an unanimous vote, may well cause some of the senators to revise their views as to how far they will go. Moreover, the President has intimated that unless anti-trust legislation, reasonably satisfactory to the administration, shall be enacted at the present session, he will, on March 5, summon the Fifty-eighth congress in extra session to legislate on the subject.

The feature of the Littlefield bill most objected to by trusts and combinations is thta which compels publicity. It is this which will be most fiercely assailed. It is stated that the Standard Oil company, by its president, John D. Rockefeller, has taken a hand in the fight. The story goes that at least six telegrams signed by Mr. Rockefeller have been received by prominent senators, declaring that "anti-corporation legislation must be stopped," and announcing that an attorney of the Standard would speedily arrive. He came on schedule time, but received so chilly a reception that he took wise advice and returned to New York very quickly.

The exact wording of the Rockefeller telegrams is not made public, but the threat is made by some of the recipients that, if a strong fight is precipitated in the senate to strangle anti-corporation legislation, these dispatches will be read on the floor. The President is in deadly earnest in this matter, and believes he has the majority sentiment of the people with him. The indications, therefore, are that there will be some exciting times in the senate when the Littlefield bill comes up. Probably it will be amended to some degree; but if it be emasculated by amendment, the President will convene congress in extra session, and insist on radical action.

### TWO NEW STATES.

Though Senator Quay and his friends in the Senate have put up a stubborn fight to drive through the "omnibus bill" admitting Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma as states, it is now practically certain that the measure can not go through in its present form. It is rumored that a compromise agreement is on foot, whereby Arizona and New Mexico will be joined and admitted as one state—to be named Arizona, and whose capital shall be Santa Fe; and that it and Oklahoma will be admitted together.

The union of the two territories of Arizona and New Mexico will be a wise step. Much of the area of each is either mountainous, or vast table-lands, with too light a rainfall for agricultural purposes, and too high to admit of irrigation. This renders a large future population impossible to either. Their union will avoid two "pocket borough" states, such as Nevada is at present. Oklahoma, with its fertile soil, will become a great agricultural state, with a large population. The Indian Territory should be added to it, and then, with the admission of the two—Arizona and Oklahoma—the vexed question of Territorial admission within the contiguous continental area of the United States will vanish from our politics. There will no longer be a territory within those limits, Alaska and Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippires, will be our only areas not admitted to statehood.

### MR. WATTERSON'S CONDITIONS

Henry Watterson is visiting New York city, and has been giving his views on national politics to the newspaper men. In reply to the question, "What will the Democrats do for a nominee?" Mr. Watterson promptly replied:

> They must find a man who has not been mixed up in faction fighting, some man of credit and character, who is not handicapped by too much record. And then they must somehow "get on to" a a campaign fund. Money is just as essential in party battles as powder and ball in real battles. These last eight years the Democrats have been using bows and arrows against Krag-Jorgensen rifles.

But Mr. Watterson neither named a man who can fulfill his exacting requirements as a candidate, nor did he offer a working hypothesis as to how a campaign fund can be obtained. His stipulations are ideal, but how can they be realized?

Go over the entire list of Democrats of national prominence, and there is not one who fills the specifications of the Kentucky editor. And if we go into the list of Democrats of only state prominence, who is these whose record on the money question from 1896 to the present would be satisfactory to both wings of the Democratic party? His conditions can be filled only by taking an entirely unknown man, without any political record whatever. And such a man would necessarily be weak—very weak—with the masses, who will not enthuse unless their candidate has something in his history over which they can do so.

It would seem that Admiral Schley is the man Mr. Watterson must have in mind.

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They are afraid to trust Addicks down in Delaware; they know him.

### TO PENSION EX-SLAVES.

On January 1, 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation became operative; it declared forever free all slaves in the states or parts of states then in rebellion. In December, 1865, the Thirteenth Amendment to the National Constitution went into effect, ending the institution of slavery for all time in the United States.

Thirty-eight years have elapsed since then; and now comes Senator Hanna who yesterday introduced a bill to grant pensions and bounties to all freedmen, the amount of bounty and of annual pension to be in proportion to age.

There were some three million slaves in the United States at the time of the Civil War. A large proportion of them have died since that time; probably two-thirds or more. But this would give the United States a pension list of ex-slaves numbering between three-quarters of a million and a million.

The pension-roll of ex-soldiers numbered 999,446 on June 30 last, and the pension disbursements for the same year were $138,500,000. Mr. Hanna's bill would add at least a hundred million dollars to the annual expenditures of the government.

There is not the slightest probability that any such measure can pass congress. It has no more chance of enactment than would a correlative proposition to pay the owners of slaves, or their heirs, for the negroes freed by the Emancipation Proclamation. There is one thing its introduction will bring about, however; and that is the wholesale swindling of ignorant blacks in the South, as was done several years ago, when conscienceless scoundrels went among them collecting money "to help pass a bill to pension ex-slaves." This is all Mr. Hanna's introduction of the measure will accomplish.

But what can possibly have induced the usually level-headed senator to father such a bill?

### VERMONT'S LIQUOR LEGISLATION.

The state of Vermont had a prohibition law upon her statute books for a half century, it being adopted in 1852. The fact that liquor has been sold in the cities and towns of the state for years, in defiance of law, finally brought the question into state politics. The campaign for the election of governor and legislature last summer was waged on that issue, and the advocates of high license and local option won.

As a result, such a law was enacted; but as the constitution of Vermont does not permit legislation which has to be submitted to a popular vote for ratification or rejection, an indirect method of referendum was adopted. The question was submitted as to when the act shall go into operation—whether this spring or next December. Those in favor of the measure voted for the former: those opposed, for the latter, because before December a new legislature will be elected and in session, and could repeal the law before it became operative, in case there was a majority for the December date.

In a total vote of 55,000, the earlier date carried by a majority of a few votes less than 1,000. This assures a trial of the law for a major portion of a year. Of course, the question of repeal will be the issue in the state election this year: but whether the present majority can be reversed is impossible to tell. The majority for prohibition a half-century ago was only about 1,500, and it was found impossible to reverse it until now.

The new law is a home-rule measure. It does not force license on localities which have a majority against it. The question is left to the voters of each municipal unit—to each city, town and village. The abandonment by Vermont of absolute prohibition leaves only four prohibition states in the Union—Maine, New Hampshire, Kansas, and North Dakota.

### ELKINS ANTI-TRUST BILL.

The senate has passed the Elkins anti-trust bill, without drawing political lines in the vote; and it is expected that body will pass also the bill to expedite suits brought against trusts and combinations, by providing that they shall have precedence over all other cases whenever the attorney general shall so desire. The bill will also pass which appropriates $500,000 for the use of the Department of Justice, for the employment of special counsel and agents to conduct prosecutions for violations of the anti-trust law. It is probable that these three measures are all that will get through congress at the present session.

The object of the Elkins bill is to amend the existing interstate commerce law forbidding the giving of rebates by railways and transportation companies, so that they shall be strictly enforced. It makes the giving or the accepting of a rebate a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of from $1,000 to $20,000. It empowers the commission, whenever it has cause to believe that a common carrier is discriminating between shippers, to petition the United States circuit court, which must at once investigate, and if the charges are sustained to compel a discontinuance and assess a proper penalty.

This may seem a very indirect way of reaching the trusts; but the rebate system is one of the greatest factors in their obtaining and maintaining a monopoly by crushing out opposition. If the Elkins bill stops the granting of these favors by common carriers, it will prevent the competitors of trusts from being driven out of business. The Chicago Tribune, speaking of this matter, says:

> The ability of great industrial combinations to get rebates from the railroads has made them wealthy and powerful. Without the aid of rebates the Standard Oil company would have been unable to overcome its determined and able competitors. Whatever strikes at rebates and compels railroads to treat all their customers alike strikes at the trusts. Competitors are enabled to live.

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Th allies in the Venezuelan muddle will certainly get out of it as soon as they can, in order to be ready for the possible and probable international complications which will certainly arise in southeastern Europe as soon as the spring opens. The uprising in Macedonia is expected to come off in April.

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A Confederate veteran post down in Alabama has endorsed Senator Hanna's bill for pensioning ex-slaves. Certainly! The more money the ex-slaves receive the more their old masters will be able to filch from them. No wonder the bill is endorsed.

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The winter wheat crop is all right, says the Agricultural department. This is encouraging, but wait until we hear from the Florida orange crop and the Delaware peaches

### VENEZUELA IS RIGHT.

The attitude of Venezuela regarding her creditrs is correct. She may be non-progressive, and burdened with debt; but through Minister Bowen she declares that she can not admit the principle that blockade, bombardments, with accompanying destruction of life and property, entitle the power or powers adopting that method to preferential treatment among her creditors.

Suppose that the case were reversed—that Venezuela arbitrarily selected three of her creditor nations, and proposed to favor them by settling their claims first, leaving the others in the lurch until the demands of the three were satisfied. The criticism would be promptly made that such preferential treatment was unfair. That a demand for the adoption of this method comes from the three militant creditor nations does not alter the principle in the least. The inherent unfairness to the other creditors is exactly the same in both cases.

France stoutly objects to any such proceeding as against her own claims. Her ambassador at Washington, M. Jusserand, says that his country desires to be conciliatory in her treatment of Venezuela, and adds: "It does not seem logical that the desire of France to subserve peace should penalize her just and righteous claims by making them secondary to those of any other nation. France feels that she is bound not to jeopardize the interests of the United States and the other nations which have peacefully presented their demands to Venezuela and is favorable to any method of conciliation."

Unless Germany, England and Italy shall withdraw this demand, or at least so modify it that it shall be acceptable to the non-militant creditors, the Venezuelan case will probably go to The Hague tribunal for settlement. Baron von Sternberg, the German charge d'affaires, is very anxious to have an adjustment reached at Washington, thus avoiding the delay; but unless his government is willing to modify its demands for preference, it seems impossible for the Washington conference to reach a satisfactory adjustment.

### OUR MILITARY STRENGTH.

The passage of the militia law recently by Congress, to take the place of the obsolete law of 1792, has been useful in inculcating one necessary piece of information—that every male citizen of the United States between the ages of 18 and 45 is perforce a member of the militia of the nation, and that the President has power to order him to join the colors, if there be need of his services.

In response to a resolution of inquiry adopted by the House of Representatives, Secretary Root has transmitted to that body a report showing the total militia strength of the United States. The total number enrolled in the National Guard of the various states is 118,259 men. The total unorganized militia of the Union numbers 10,853,369. While, fortunately, there is no prospect of a general call of the militia into service, nor of even a portion of this immense force, it is well to know our fighting strength, and what we might do in case of urgent necessity. With over ten millions of men who can be called into the field, it is not likely that any invasion of the United States by a foreign nation will be undertaken.

### THE FOUNDING OF ROME.

The schoolboys of the future will not dwell with the delight that their ancestors for centuries did over "Livy's pictured page"—or at least the portion thereof which recounts the story of Romulus and Remus, and the founding of Rome by the former. A modern Roman, Prof, Airoli, who is a distinguished archaelogist, has been in charge of the excavations in the Roman Forum, and elsewhere on the site of the ancient seven-hilled city, and the discoveries that he has made prove that the entertaining story told by Titus Livius, the historian, is but myth and legend.

That tale has been the delight of generations of boys. It relates that Romulus and Remus were the twin sons of Mars, the war god, and Rhea Silvia, priestess of Vesta. Her father, Numitor, was king of Alba, but was driven from the throne by his brother Amulius, who placed the twin babies in a wooden trough and set them afloat down the tawny tide of Tiber. The trough stranded on a sandy shore. A she-wolf carried them to her cave and nursed them until they were found by a shepherd's wife, who adopted them. They grew to manhood and became the leaders of a band of shepherds on the Palatine hill. They were recognized by their grandfather Numitor, and with the aid of their band slew Amulius and replaced the old man on the Alban throne.

Then it was resolved to build a city on the spot where the trough had stranded. Romulus marked out the boundaries with a plow and a span of oxen, and the people began to erect the mud walls. Remus, to show his contempt for his brother's plan, leaped over the low wall, and was killed by a blow from Romulus. The seizure of the Sabine women as wives and the building of the sacred way to cement the alliance between Rome and the city of the Sabines, closes the chronicle which our archaeological friend declares to be without foundation in fact.

Prof. Airoli's excavations show there was a city on the site of Rome long before the time of Romulus. The first settlement was of Etruscans, on the Aventine hill. The Sabines lived on the low ground at the base of the hill, and wars were frequent. He thinks it probable that the Etruscans became powerful under a chief named Romulus—so-called from Rome, the place of his birth, instead of the city being named from him; that Romulus defeated the Sabines so decisively that amalgamation of the two peoples followed, and the Via Sacra—the sacred way—was built to link the two towns, which finally grew into Rome, the mistress of the world.

In the light of these discoveries, and of the facts logically deduced from them, Livy's interesting stary loses all credence. It is relegated to the domain of primitive race-myths, like that of the ancient Greeks, of the Arthurian legends of Britain.

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The work of opening the heart of Africa to civilization still goes on. The Blue Nile will soon have a steamer line, penetrating the fastnesses of Abyssnia.

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Manila is now free from cholera. The work of cleaning up the native quarters has been herculean, but Yankee persistence has done it

## COMMENT OF THE WEEK

**To the Hague.**

Thanks to Mr. Bowen and President Roosevelt, the whole Venezuelan dispute, including the demand of the belligerent allies for preferential treatment, will go to the international court of arbitration. It appears that the representatives of the minor and "occasional" triple alliance, displeased by Mr. Bowen's perfectly proper and reasonable position on the preference question, had invited the president to arbitrate that particular point. Incidentally they had managed to snub Venezuela's competent and firm American agent, but after the greater blunders and failures in this wretched and discreditable affair a trifling indiscretion cannot cause us much surprise.

President Roosevelt naturally declined to have anything to do with the silliest aspect of the senseless imbroglio and again suggested reference to The Hague court. If the allies do not change their mind, to that tribunal the controversy will now go. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished for. A settlement out of court is in this case distinctly undesirable.

It is in the interest of civilization to discourage naval dunning expeditions and little wars for the collection usurious and doubtful claims. It is understood that at least some of the German and British claims against Venezuela will not bear honest examination, and these the international court will take great pleasure in throwing out. Again, the wanton destruction of Venezuela's ships seems to give the "defendant" a counter claim against the plaintiffs, and the world is curious to know the opinion of the great tribunal on that question.

**Hanna's Pension Bill.**

It turns out that the bill introduced by Senator Hanna to give a pension of $4 a month to all ex-slaves under 50 years, $8 a month when they shall have reached 60 years, and $15 a month when they shall have reached 70, is one of which he had little knowledge. Knowing his amiable disposition, some one took advantage of it and had him father the measure. The belief is that it has no other purpose than one that Senator Mason was persuaded to introduce several years ago. The men behind it made use of it to swindle thousands of negroes out of $2 each under the pretext that the money was to be used to promote its enactment. Whoever thought that Senator Hanna was seeking to conciliate the negroes for the purpose of gaining their support in 1904 may dismiss the unwarranted supposition.

**A Possible Extra Session.**

President Roosevelt says that if no satisfactory anti-trust measure is passed before the present congress expires, on March 4, he will call the Fifty-eighth congress in extra session. This will be an excellent thing also in case the important treaties now before the senate are unacted upon. There is no good excuse for neglecting the canal treaty and the treaty with Cuba. The canal treaty is of the highest importance, and our faith is pledged to Cuba to assist in the relief of her commercial condition. Our own interests will also be advanced. The Colombian congress is to assemble in March, and the treaty ratified by the senate should be ready for the Colombians. The treaty with Newfoundland ought to be ratified, but the interest of the senate in the relief of a British colony, even if we do gain advantages, is not great at the present time.

**Addicks' Cute Game.**

The alleged withdrawal of Addicks from the senatorial race in Delaware is coupled with a proviso that would result in the election of Addicks. He will withdraw providing all Republicans unite in caucus to name candidates by a majority vote. Addicks has 21 Republican votes and his opponents 10. Delaware has been unrepresented in the senate because Addicks has held that if he is not chosen no election will be allowed. He has thus doomed the state to deprivation of senators, and greatly to the state's credit. For most of the holding up politicians accomplish their purpose. Delaware has withstood the most persistent seeker for senatorial honors in history.

**The Alaskan Boundary.**

Judging from late advices from Washington, the treaty providing for the settlement of the Alaska boundary occupies rather hazardous position in the senate. It is reported that a number of senators from the northwestern and middle western states have intimated to the President in no uncertain manner that they are opposed to the treaty, and that they will do all they can to prevent its ratification. This opposition naturally regarded as serious. The ratification of a treaty is always regarded as a difficult matter to carry through. It has been shown in repeated instances that it is one thing to negotiate a treaty—though that is often not the easiest thing in the world—but that it is a very difficult thing to secure the adoption of its provisions by the required maojrity in the senate. If current rumor is to be taken at face value, the President and Secretary Hay have about given up the hope of seeing the treaty ratified at the present session. In the event of its failure the existing modus vivendi will continue in force for the time, as, indeed, it was intended to do, until some permanent settlement can be arrived at.

**The Littlefield Bill.**

The Littlefield anti-trust bill passed the house Saturday by an unanimous vote—every member present, Republican and Democrat, voting for it. The real fight upon it will come in the senate. Speaker Henderson is quoted as saying in an interview that it has been very carefully considered by a sub-committee of the house judiciary committee in consultation with the attorney general, and that the presumption is that it represents more nearly than any other measure the views of the administration and of the house. His further suggestion that it can be amended, if necessary, in conference seems to point to a bitter fight in the senate against its publicity provisions, which are the most obnoxious to the trusts.

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St. Louis people are now talking of removing the state capital to their town. Quite a let-down from the agitation thirty years ago to move the national capital thither.

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The Olney Presidential boom is making little headway this February weather. The anti-Clevelandites can be depended on to puncture it whenever opportunity presents.

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Those Southern Republicans who are so free to criticise President Roosevelt should not forget that their party's electoral votes come from the North.

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Our navy yards are all under rush orders. This does not mean that war is coming, but that we propose to be ready when it does come.

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The iron and steel barometer of trade stands at the prosperity notch, with all indications for continuance.

## TILLMAN'S FRIENDS ACTIVE IN HIS DEFENSE

TILLMAN AND HIS VICTIM.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 4.—The friends of former Lieutenant Governor Tillman, who shot and killed Editor Gonzales, have been extremely active in preparing for his defense on the charge of murder, and are pulling every possible wire in his behalf. The trial of the case promises to be a hard fought battle. Public interest in the case is heightened by the fact that the newspapers of the country are raising a subscription to aid in the prosecution of Tillman.

## GENUINE LOVE MATCH OF A ROYAL COUPLE

Berlin, Feb. 4.—The engagement of Princess Caroline of Reuss and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, has just been announced. The princess, who is only 18, has sturdy, independent blood in her veins, and comes from one of the unique lineage of German royalty. She is the youngest daughter of Prince Henry XXII of Reuss, the picturesque ruler, who died last April. The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar has long been known as the richest royal bachelor of Europe, and for years gossip has engaged him to every eligible princess in every court of Europe. The grand duke is a handsome young fellow, and is the next heir to the throne of Holland. His engagement to the Princess Caroline of Reuss is said to be a pure love match.

## STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING TO BE OPENED SOON

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. RUDOLF KEPLER.

New York, Feb. 5.—President Rudolf Keppler, of the New York stock exchange, says that the new exchange building is nearly ready for occupancy and will be formally opened with interesting ceremonies by the bulls and bears. It is a magnificent building. It is located in the heart of the Wall street district and with its artistic facade of marble columns it stands in striking contrast to the towering skyscrapers surrounding it on all sides.

### A Woman Teacher!

The following story is told by a minister of this city, and is one which he considers too good to be kept:

Two women were riding on a Troost avenue car a short time ago, and one of them was endeavoring to secure her companion's consent to become a member of her church.

"I only wish I could interest you in the church work," said the first speaker. "It is so interesting, and besides it would do you so much good spiritually."

"I have been thinking seriously of joining the church," confessed the other, "but, you see, I have so little time, and if I should become a member I should go into it heart and soul."

"Oh, I wish you would," said the first. "I am on way to a missionary meeting now, and do you know that I got a transfer out of the conductor, and he punched it two hours late for me, so that I beat the old street car company out of a nickel."

"And so I've lost a new church member," said the minister in concluding his story. "I labored with that woman for hours after that, but the Christianity of the first woman was too much for her and she has refused to join."—Kansas City Journal.

### Would Like to Know.

"Here's a scientist that says that thoughts have color."

"Did he say what the fashionable color was this year?"—Washington Times

### A NECESSARY CHANGE.

"Gentlemen," said the college president to his confreres at the annual meeting of the Amalgamated Association of Advanced Educators, "Gentlemen, I have a novel idea to suggest to you."

"Nothing Chicagoesque, I hope," said the educator from the coast.

"No," said the first speaker. "It is something decidedly practical."

"I object," said the chief subscription gatherer from the city on the lakes.

"The objection is turned down," said the chairman. "Proceed, brother."

"My scheme," said the first speaker, "is to add an extra course to the usual curriculum. I would call it the football course, and devote the first six weeks of the college year to it."

"Good," said the president from New Jersey.

"It would be an optional course," the first speaker continued, "and those who didn't take it up would have nothing to do save to look on while the others demonstrated their familiarity with the study. Then I would have the regular academic course begin on Dec. 1."

"And why," replied the advanced educator from the far South, "and why do you suggest this change?"

"Because," replied the first speaker, "because there's nothing doing in the old school until the whistle blows on the last half of the last game of the season. That's why."

Whereupon the educators adjourned to think it over.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Current Events

Cole Younger, Missouri bandit, granted full pardon and allowed to return home on condition he will not place himself on exhibition, was sentenced for robbery in 1876; news cheered by Missouri legislature.

Senate passes Knox bill to facilitate prosecution of cases begun under Sherman anti-trust law.

Michigan marine writes home that [illegible] out of 67 boys on training ship Franklin died of black diphtheria.

Sheep camp near Thermopolis, Wyo., raided by masked men; William Minnick, owner, shot and 300 sheep killed.

Cyclone at Wilmington, Del., unroofed 50 houses, injured two men and did $10,000 damage.

American ship Florence, Tacoma to Honolulu, believed sunk with all on board; 30 persons drowned off Duraborg reef by wreck of French bark Van Stabel.

Chicago statistics support Dr. George F. Shrady's statement that American women are growing averse to bearing children; 75 per cent of city's births are of foreign born parents, and birth rate is decreasing.

Capt. Hobson asked to reconsider resignation from navy; recommendation for extension of time made by Rear Admiral Taylor.

Boston chamber of commerce and business organizations will form general committee to secure "honest and efficient city government."

Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur assigned to department of California; Maj. Gen. John C. Bates will succeed him at Chicago.

Diamond Match company's net earnings for 1902 decreased 14.06 per cent; $457,6[illegible] added to surplus; weather forced many plants to close; $3,000,000 will be spent for California pine land, and for building railroad.

Traffic alliance between Union and Southern Pacific railroads signed at New York; equal privileges with Northwestern and St. Paul on freight via Ogden granted, and concessions on traffic by El Paso.

J. Edward Addicks withdrew as candidate for Delaware United States senatorship; deadlock broken which has prevented senatorial election for three years.

Senate debate on statehood bill brought declaration from Dubois (Idaho) that Mormon influence is as powerful in Arizona and New Mexico as in Utah; church's consent must first be obtained by candidates.

Former Mayor A. A. Ames, Minneapolis, again indicted by grand jury for alleged receiving of $1,000 "protection" bribe.

Montana senate defeats woman suffrage bill, majority voting for indefinite postponement.

American Strawboard company earnings for 1902 equaled 4.66 per cent on capital, against 3.94 in 1901; no dividends paid; Chicago Pneumatic Tool earnings for 1902 were $566,969; surplus over 8 per cent dividend, $113,706.

Rock Island-Southern Pacific railroad agreement gives former gulf outlet at Galveston by Houston and Texas Central line.

President Roosevelt is informed that the Alaskan boundary treaty will probably be rejected by the senate.

During debate in the senate on polygamy it is asserted that the Morman church exercises immense political power in the territories that seek statehood.

House bill increasing salaries of United States judges is agreed to by conferees.

House passes senate bill to expedite cases under the anti-trust law and begins debate on judiciary committee providing for publicity as remedy for trusts.

Report of scale committee of joint conference of miners and operators at Indianapolis showed that operators had voted unanimously against granting increase demanded.

Citizens of Janesville, Wis., organizing municipal inquiry under impression that money of taxpayers is not being properly applied.

Senate passed house bill in the army and retirement, with increased rank, of civil war officers.

Secretary of War Root has sent general order to all recruiting officers to enlist no more boys under age of 21 years.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt guests of honor at dinner given by Secretary of the Navy Moody.

Conference between President and party leaders at White house on subject of Panama canal treaty.

FOREIGN.

Bonilla proclaims himself president of Honduras, and Sierra, the hold-over president turns over the presidency to a council of ministers.

Message from Berlin to German ambassador believed to offer compromise over Venezuela, dispatches declare blockade will be maintained until claims are guaranteed.

Report from Fez brought to Tangier confirms the rumor that the pretender to the Moroccan throne has been captured.

French torpedo boat destroyer Espignole founders off Cape Ladier, 30 miles from Toulon.

Organization of large army to proceed against foreigners in northern China is reported.

European war threatened by Russo-Austrian concentration of troops on Roumanian frontier; serious result threatened in Macedonia, because of Turkish misrule; Servia seeking neutrality.

Swedish famine increases northward from Korpilombolo; relay station keeper there depends for support of his family on cows' milk, but has no fodder for them or horses; one horse driven 240 miles for small hay supply.

Chinese agent of German firm arrested at Canton for alleged complicity in revolutionary plot; arms and ammunition captured; German consul failed to secure his release.

Vol. Kinlock, of British Grenadier Guards, retired by Earl Roberts for allowing Marquis Duro, duke of Wellington's heir, and two other young officers to be spanked for putting on airs.

City of Paris gives up the idea of establishing municipal gas works, and statement is made that the city will be supplied with gas made by French and not American capital.

Paris Liberte insists that an effort is to be made to resuscitate the Dreyfus affair.

Chancellor von Buelow expresses satisfaction at condition of German foreign affairs, and says future policy will be along conservative lines.

Leading German aristocrat urges training of scions of nobility for business and professional pursuits before family fortunes are depleted.

Morocco pretender defeated at gates of Fez by sultan's troops, who gained advantage through treachery and bribery; 2,500 rebels killed.

London citizens warned by Lancet editorial against proposed American quick lunch system, which it calls a "wicked physiological step."

Six principal cigar factories in Havana agreed not to sell to trust, and each will forfeit $200,000 if agreement is broken.

London declared to have reached limit of safety in matter of population, and health authorities fear epidemic of typhoid.

Isolation of Germany on the continent declared to be complete since the passage of tariff bill and the Venezuela complication.

Reciprocity between Porto Rico and France arranged by state department.

British channel squadron making some interesting tests of oil fuel.

Report in Germany that crown prince of Saxony has determined to renounce his succession to the throne in favor of his son George, aged 10 years.

Famine in Sweden, where 100,000 persons are starving; region from extreme north of kingdom to within 200 miles of Stockholm absolutely destitute; great difficulty in carrying aid to those who need it.

Admirers of Joseph Chamberlain declare his success in South Africa has marked him as greatest statesman in empire and worthy of highest position in the gift of the crown. His work contrasted with that of other high officials.

Demand for British settlers and workmen in Canada so great that Deputy Minister of Interior Smart has gone on special mission to secure not less than 10,000 workmen for the dominion.

British politicians prepared to resume old tasks as soon as they get settled down after vacation. King and queen to open parliament in state on Feb. 17.

### Papa'd Be Too Busy.

Little Mary was discussing the great hereafter with her mamma when the following ensued:

"Mamma, will you go to heaven when you die?"

"Yes, I hope so, child."

"Well, I hope I'll go too, because you will be so lonesome."

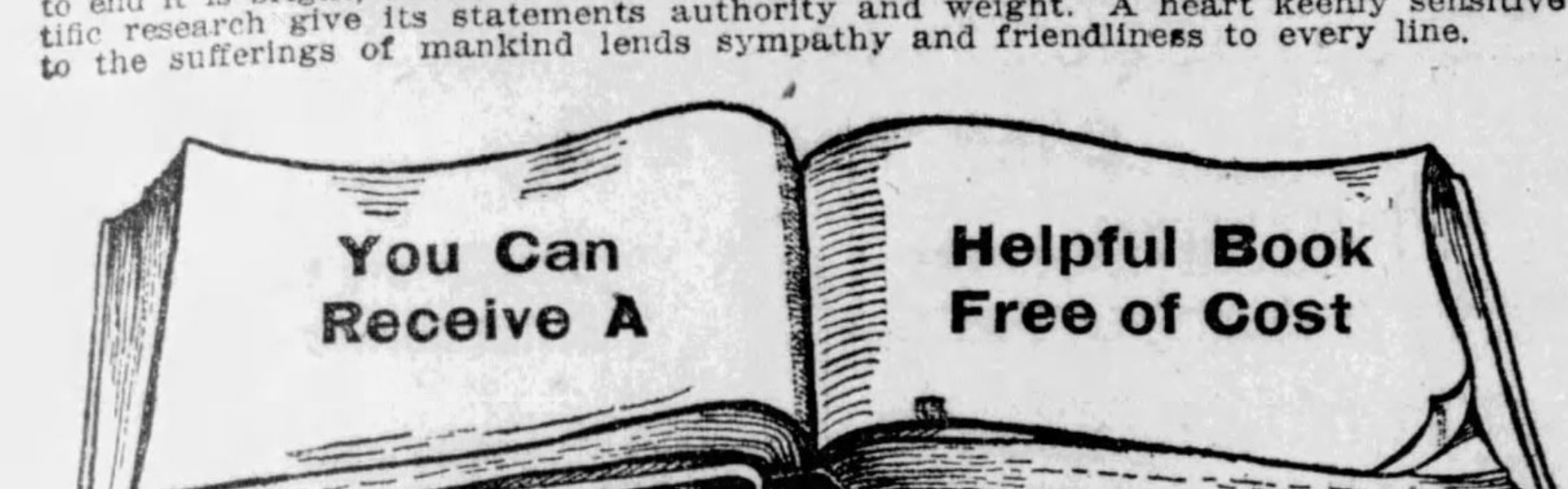
"Oh, yes, and I hope your papa will go, too."

"Oh, no, papa can't go; he can't leave the store."—Current Literature.

# FREE GIFT

An eminent specialist, well known in all sections of North America, who has written some of the most valuable medical books of the present day, has decided to give away, absolutely free of charge, a limited number of one of his best publications. This book, which represents the study of many years, is one of the best works ever gotten out by its author. No pains or expense were spared to make it all that he desired, and he now presents it, as a free gift to humanity, to all who desire it.

The book deals with Indigestion and enters fully into its causes and its cure. To any one who has any form of stomach trouble this book will prove valuable beyond words. In fact, it was written expressly for all Dyspepsia sufferers, to guide them back to health. Every page is full of profitable information. From beginning to end it is bright, readable and—best of all—helpful. Years of medical and scientific research give its statements authority and weight. A heart keenly sensitive to the sufferings of mankind lends sympathy and friendliness to every line.


You Can Receive A
Helpful Book Free of Cost

So complete is this book that it starts where digestion begins, with the salivary glands. The section on the stomach includes a separate very instructive treatise on the gastric glands. The functions of the liver and bowels are fully described, and the effect of dyspepsia on the heart and nerves is made plain in an interesting manner. Fine pictures adorn the pages, carefully drawn by skilful artists. Altogether it is an ideal medical work for family use.

## Send For It At Once

Do not pass by this generous offer. Dr. Sproule wants every victim of Dyspepsia to have the book because it will positively help all who suffer from this painful ailment. Thousands have been cured by the information contained between its covers. It was written to teach people what they ought to know about their digestive organs, if they desire to be well and happy. It is offered you in sincerity and friendliness, and it will give you that priceless gift—perfect health.

*Write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out and send to Dr. Sproule, B. A., English Specialist (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service) 6-9 Doane St., Boston.*

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ADDRESS ......................................

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## Publishers' Column

**The Blade**

**Premium List**

**Contains Something You Need.**

**Send For It.**

**It Costs You Nothing.**

**The Blade**
**Toledo, O.**

## Our Presidents

### From Washington to Roosevelt.

A photogravure production of C. Senf's famous painting. This noted painting, which is attracting the attention of the art world, has been reproduced in photogravure in all its splendor, richness, soft blending of shades and tones until each President appears before us as in real life. You can see face to face every President of the nation. This work is richer than half-tone, softer than steel engraving, far more expensive to produce than either. The picture is 18x24 inches, and has never before sold for less than $1.00. Our price to Blade readers is 45c, or with the Weekly Blade one year, 65c.

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

## Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case | $14.30 |
| Extra for engraved case | $1.00 |
| No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case | 11.65 |
| Extra for engraved case | 80 cents |
| No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case | 15.90 |
| Extra for engraved case | $1.00 |
| No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case | 13.25 |
| Extra for engraved case | 80 cents |
| No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case | 12.20 |
| No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case | 9.75 |
| No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case | 13.75 |
| No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case | 11.30 |
| MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES. | |
| No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case | 5.60 |
| No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case | 7.20 |
| LADIES' GOLD WATCHES. | |
| No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case | 12.15 |
| Extra for engraved case | 80 cents |
| No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case | 14.00 |
| Extra for engraved case | 80 cents |
| No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case | 11.35 |
| No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case | 13.20 |

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

## SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

Prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| ½ doz. Teaspoons | 85c |
| ½ doz. Dessert Spoons | $1.50 |
| ½ doz. Table Spoons | 1.60 |
| ½ doz. Knives and Forks | 3.75 |

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

## Cut Paper Patterns.

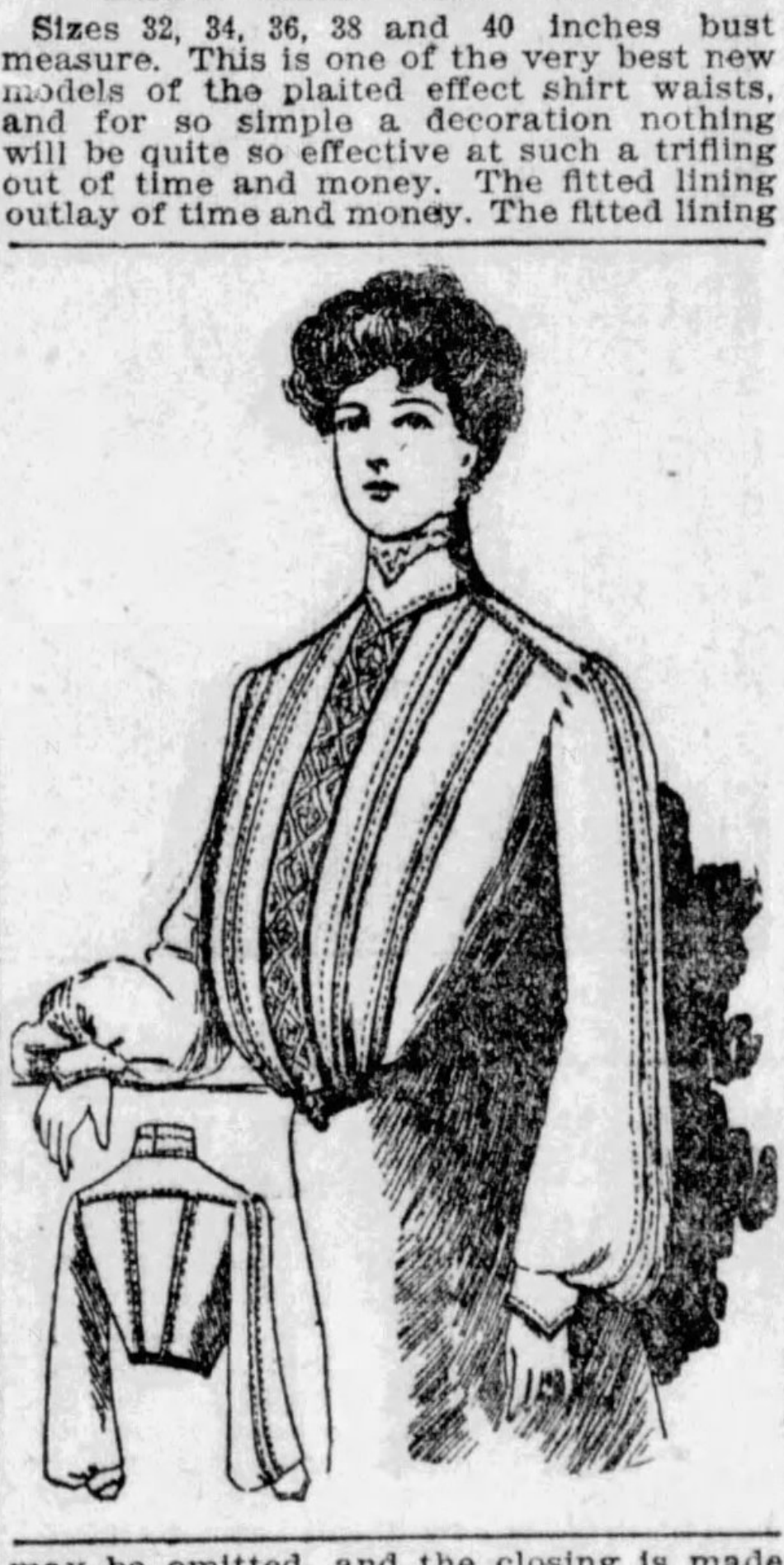
READ THE OFFER.

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

### 2449--Adam Shirt Waist.

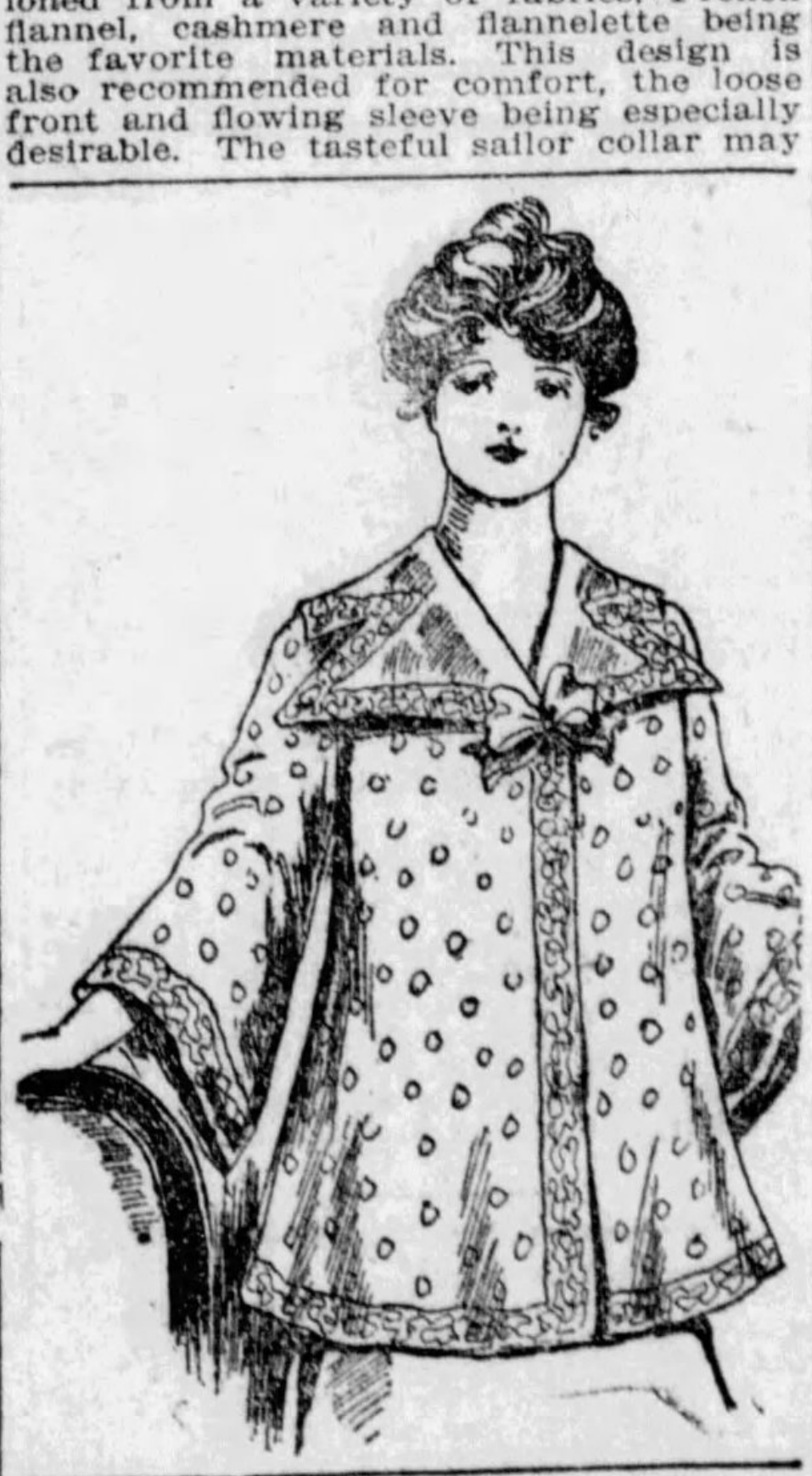
Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. This is one of the very best new models of the plaited effect shirt waists, and for so simple a decoration nothing will be quite so effective at such a trifling out of time and money. The fitted lining outlay of time and money. The fitted lining



may be omitted, and the closing is made under the rather wide box-plait. The design will develop well in fine woolen, silk or cotton fabrics. As shown in the illustration, cream white taffeta with half-inch plaits stitched in black is used with box-plait overlaid with Persian embroidery, and dainty turned-over collar of embroidery and lace.

### 2283--Arion Dressing Sacque.

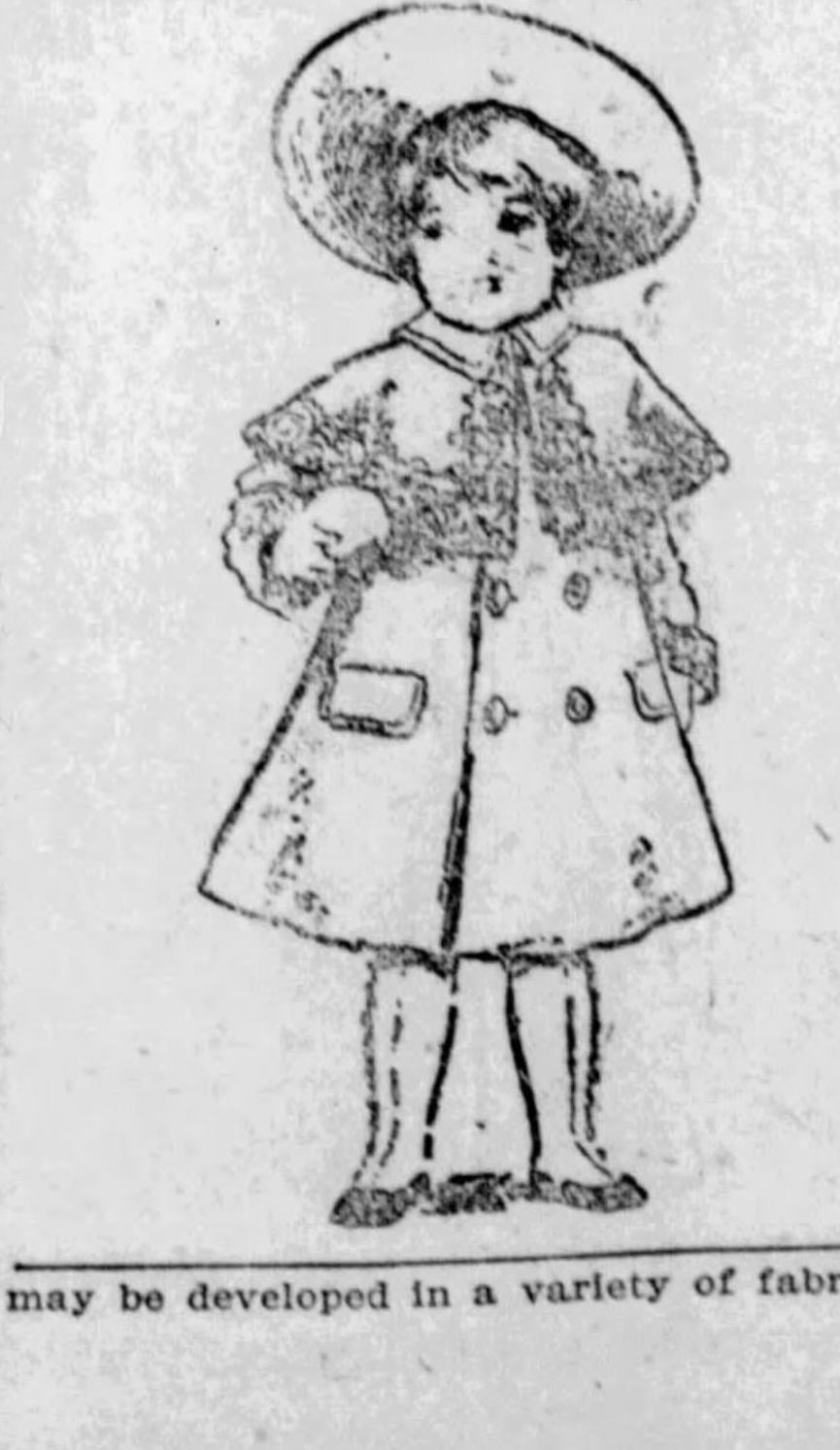
Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. This dainty model may be fashioned from a variety of fabrics, French flannel, cashmere and flannelette being the favorite materials. This design is also recommended for comfort, the loose front and flowing sleeve being especially desirable. The tasteful sailor collar may



be of plain goods or the same as the sacque, as preferred. Ribbon or bands may be used to finish the garment. A tasteful combination is old rose cashmere, and bands of cream lace, or for more serviceable wear, plain blue flannel with flat bands of blue taffeta and a rosette of satin ribbon would give satisfaction.

### 2244--Laddie Coat.

Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. This smart design

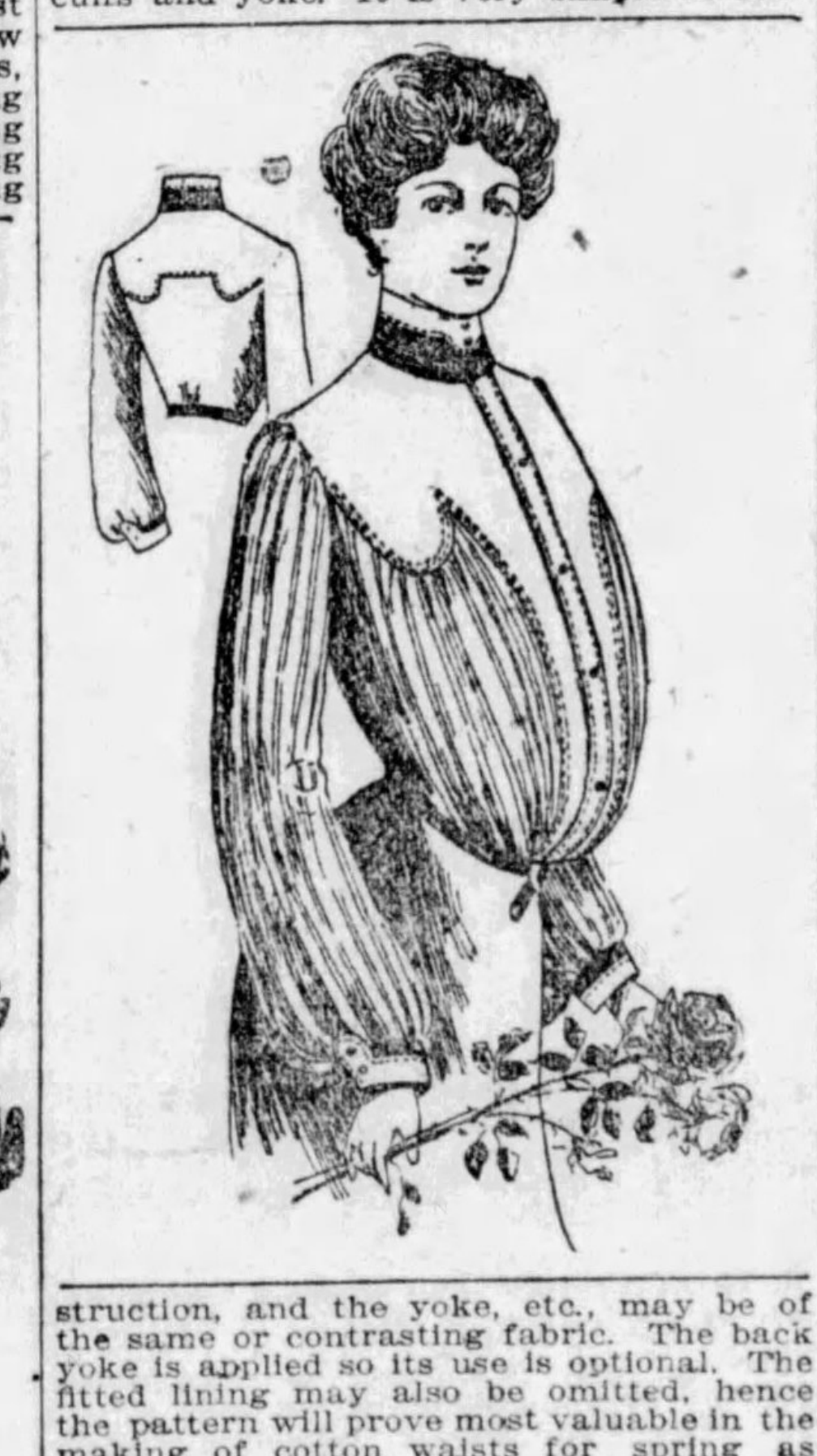


may be developed in a variety of fabrics.

As illustrated, it is made of blue corduroy with an interlining of flannel or a layer of wadding. It is double breasted which make it much more serviceable, as it gives additional warmth. The circular collar, with a smalle one at the neck gives it a neat and pretty finish. The collar may be trimmed with heavy lace or simply stitched, as preferred. With leggings and hat to match it would make a very attractive suit.

### 2450--Norma Shirt Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. This is a novel shirt waist which will be appreciated by the woman who wishes to keep up to date. The salient features of this design are the novel cuffs and yoke. It is very simple of con-



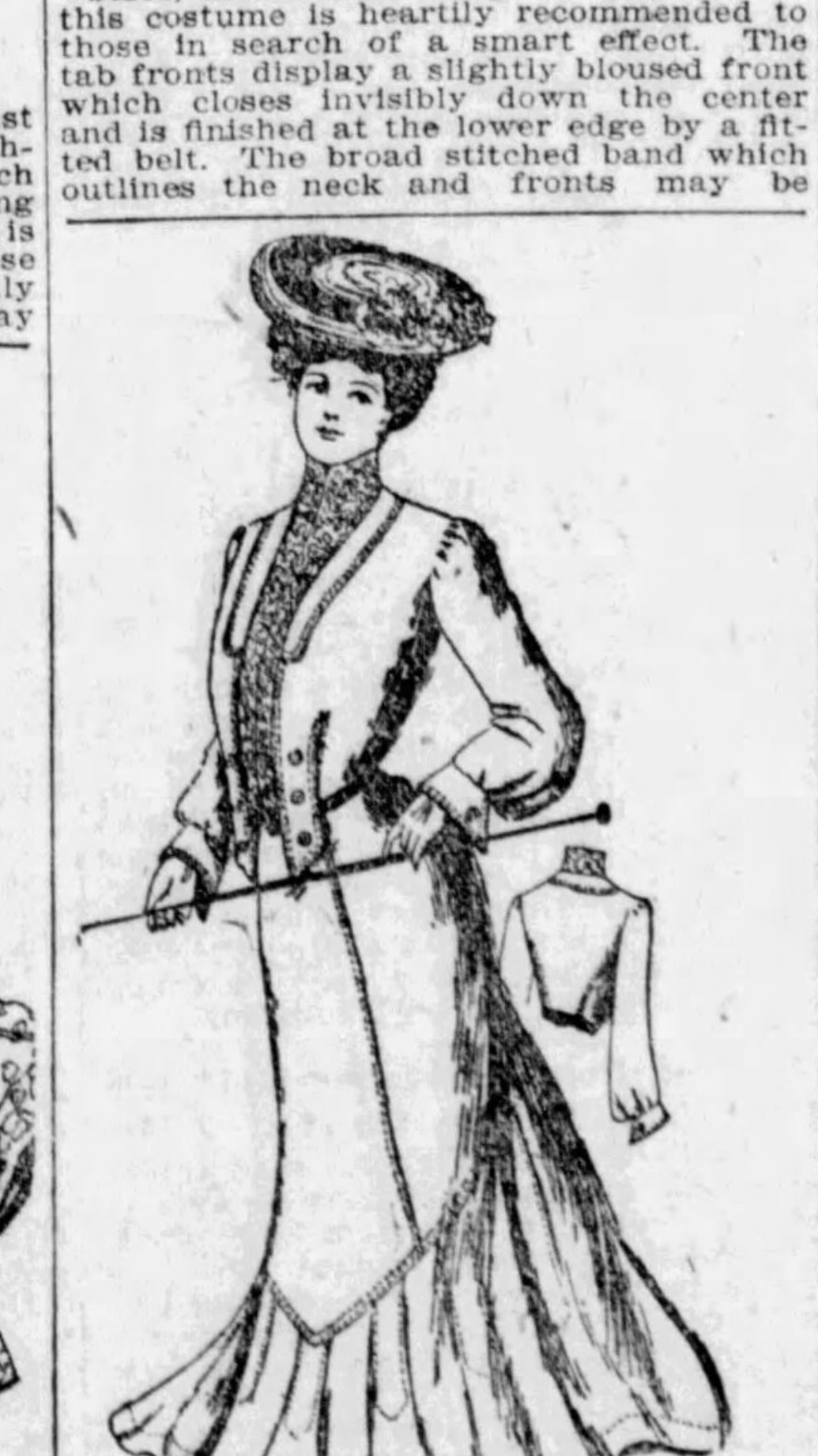
struction, and the yoke, etc., may be of the same or contrasting fabric. The back yoke is applied so its use is optional. The fitted lining may also be omitted, hence the pattern will prove most valuable in the making of cotton waists for spring as well as for the use of winter fabrics.

### 2447--Madison Jacket.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

### 2432--Marion Skirt.

Sizes, medium and large. The jacket of this costume is heartily recommended to those in search of a smart effect. The tab fronts display a slightly bloused front which closes invisibly down the center and is finished at the lower edge by a fitted belt. The broad stitched band which outlines the neck and fronts may be



stitched to the jacket or finished as a collar, if preferred. The sleeves in this jacket are particularly stylish. All manner of fine woolen suitings, velvet and cloaking silks are advised. White silk, velvet, lace or braided cloth may be used for the vest and standing collar. The skirt should, of course, be made of the same material as the jacket. The deep graduating flounce is cut in five gores and attached to a three-piece upper section or skirt which is fitted at the top by darts and an inverted box plait at the back.

**DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements it will save trouble and delay**

Address with remittance in current funds

**THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.**

## PAPA KEEPS THE MONEY

### Young Rockefeller Says He Is Worth Only $30,000.

New York, Feb. 10.—John D. Rockefeller, jr., supposed to be about the richest young man in America, owes $400,000 and has only $30,000 worth of personal property according to the statement filed with the department of taxes and assessments. Mr. Rockefeller was assessed at $500,000.

From what could be learned at the tax office Mr. Rockefeller called there and stated that he had $400,000 in debts and that his personal property above his debts was worth only $30,000, but he was willing to pay taxes on an assessment of $50,000. The commissioners accepted Mr. Rockefeller's figures.

### THE DOWAGER EMPRESS.

Pekin, Feb. 7.—Much interest has been aroused in diplomatic circles here by the action of the dowager empress on the occasion of the Chinese New Year's audience yesterday. After set speeches had been delivered by Mr. Conger, the dean of the diplomatic corps, and the dowager herself, she called the Russian, French and Corean ministers separately to the throne and addressed each of them with exceeding cordiality. This is quite a new departure.

### "JIM CROW" CARS.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 5.—The house committee on railroads met in special session last night and reported favorably the "Jim Crow" bill providing for separate coaches for white and colored people on all steam railroads, street cars and elevated railroads of this state. The vote, it is said, was unanimous for the bill, which seems to insure its passage in the house.

### WILDCAT IN SCHOOL.

Florence, Wis., Feb. 5.—When Miss Jennie Foss, a school teacher at the Washburne settlement near here, opened the school house door yesterday morning she was confronted by a wildcat which was covered with blood and porcupine quills. Miss Foss kept the animal at bay with an umbrella until the arrival of Hayes Bailey, who had been hunting in the vicinity. He promptly shot the cat. The animal had had a fight with a porcupine during the night and had taken refuge in the school house.

Paris, Feb. 10.—The Turkish embassy here has issued a statement saying it is authorized to formally deny the reported mobilization of troops in the European provinces of the Turkish empire.

## WAGE SCALE SIGNED.

### Affects Wages of 300,000 Soft Coal Miners.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 9.—The wage scale signed by the miners and operators directly and indirectly affects the wages of 300,000 miners. Those directly affected are the miners in the states of the central competitive district, composed of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and the Pittsburg district of Pennsylvania. Of these, 25,000 are in the Pittsburg district, 23,000 are in Ohio, 9,000 are in the Indiana bituminous fields, 3,000 are in the Indiana block coal fields and 40,000 are in Illinois.

Those whose wages are indirectly affected are the 30,000 miners of central Pennsylvania; 3,000 of Michigan; 14,000 of Iowa; 4,000 of Kentucky; 15,000 of Alabama; 15,000 of Tennessee, and about 20,000 of Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Indian Territory. All of the latter have their wage demands on the scale adopted in the central district.

Vice President Lewis has calculated the scale of wages which will prevail in the several states and districts. The old and new scales are as follows:

Indiana—Machine mining, chain machine, screen basis was 58 1-2c, and will now be 68 1-2c.

Machine mining, chain machine, run of mine basis, was 36 1-2c, and will now be 42 1-2c per ton.

Michine mining, punching machine, screen basis, was 62 cents, will be 72 cents per ton.

Machine mining, punching machine, of mine basis, was 39 cents, will be 45 cents per ton.

Machine mining, chain machine, run of mine basis, was 58 1-2 cents, will be 68 1-2 cents per ton.

Machine mining, chain machine, run of mine basis, was 36 1-2 cents, will be 42 1-2 cents per ton.

Ohio, Hocking Valley, pick mining, screen basis, was 80 cents, will be 90 cents per ton.

Pick mining, run of mine basis, was 80 cents, will be 90 cents per ton.

Machine mining, was 53 cents, will be 61 cents per ton.

Ohio, Massillon district, pick mining, screened coal, was 80 cents per ton, will be 90 cents per ton.

Pick mining, run of mine coal, was 60 cents, and is now 67 1-2 cents per ton.

Pennsylvania, Pittsburg district, pick mining, 1 1-4-inch screened coal, was 80 cents, will be 90 cents per ton.

Pick mining, mine run, is now 57 cents per ton.

Illinois, Danville district, pick mining, run of mine basis, was 49 cents, will be 55 cents per ton.

Chinese mining, run of mine basis, was 39 cents and will be 45 cents per ton.

### BOER DISSENSIONS.

Bloemfontein, Feb. 7.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain had a two hours' session with a deputation of about forty Boers of the extreme party, including Christian De Wet, yesterday. The deputation presented an address which, it is understood, Mr. Chamberlain rejected, at the same time rebuking the delegates for presenting the address, which he regarded as insulting, inasmuch as it impugned the good faith of himself and the government.

Christian De Wet, who referred to Piet De Wet and Christian Botha as scoundrels, accused the government of contravening the terms of the Vereeniging agreement, especially as regards the amnesty, and he requested that the terms of peace should be incorporated in a law.

The feuds between the Boer parties has become so strong, particularly between the brothers, Christian and Piet De Wet, that Mr. Chamberlain may well be in doubt as to who really represents the people of the Orange River colony. Piet De Wet, who has been appointed a justice of the peace, headed a deputation of loyalist Boers to the colonel secretary. Christian holds steadily aloof from the loyalist section and until now had made excuses and absented himself from all the functions connected with Mr. Chamberlain's visit. He is credited with wanting to tear up the Vereeniging treaty and begin afresh.

## DISTRESS IN FINLAND.

### Large Contributions Abroad for the Starving People.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 7.—The correspondent of the Associated Press returned here yesterday from Helsingfors. He found the measures for the relief of the distress in Finland apparently well organized. The distribution of funds is carefully supervised. The Finish national relief committee has received up to the present $16,000 from American relief organizations.

General surprise and gratitude is expressed at the large contributions which the committee has received. Other foreign countries have contributed $3,000, and in Russia $23,000 has been collected, including $14,000 from the Russian Red Cross Society, of which the Dowager Czarina is protectress; $2,000 fro mthe Czar and $1,000 from the Czarewitch. The Finns are agreebly astonished at the fact that the imperial gifts and the Russian contributions through the official St. Petersburg committee, organized by interior minister, Von Plehwe, with Admiral Craemer as chairman, were sent to the Finnish committee instead of Governor General Bobrikoff.

The governor, however, is receiving the funds collected by the Novoe Vremya. All this is regarded as significant since General Bobrikoff, in his official organ, declared that justice demanded that in the distribution of the governmental funds decided preference must be given to the communes whose inhabitants obeyed the military service decree. The Finlanders regard this as tantamount to an admission that the money passing through General Bobrikoff's hands is used against the Finnish cause.

The total of the funds now at the disposition of the Finnish committee, including $49,000 which remained from the previous famine fund, amounts to $181,000. Owing to the demoralization caused by the money distribution at the time of the last famine the committee now restricts help, excepting the extreme cases, to the distribution of foodstuffs, seed and materials for cottage industries, as loans or in return for work. In some cases, on the advice of agricultural experts who have been sent throughout the country, small loans of money for farm improvements are granted on the condition that if the improvements are actually made the committee will cancel the debt if 50 per cent. of it is repaid by 1906. Needy school children are housed, clothed, boarded and instructed free.

The committee's accounts are audited by the Bank of Finland and are regularly published in the newspapers, separate from the provincial funds and the Senate appropriation, which are used for building roads and canals for drainage purposes.

### MARCONI'S PLANS.

London, Feb. 7.—The courts today granted the Marconi company leave to so amend its memorandum of association as to enable it to cope with what counsel described as potentialities beyond the dreams of science. In support of the application counsel casually mentioned that Marconi expected shortly to encircle the earth with wireless messages and hoped to apply his system to heating, traction and to publishing daily newspapers on board ship.

## THE CROWN PRINCESS.

### Sudden End to Her Romance and Elopement.

Geneva, Feb. 7.—The legal adviser of the crown princess of Saxony has made the following announcement:

"M. Giron will leave Geneva for Brussels, where he will join his family. M. Giron has broken off all relations with the princess in order not to impede the reunion of the princess with her children."

The sudden end of the royal romance is said to be due to the refusal of the Saxon court, influenced by Emperor Francis Joseph, to consent to a divorce. It is reported that the princess sought her father's pardon in order to get permission to see her children, but was refused everything unless she left M. Giron. Her lawyer visited Dresden, but failed to get any concession beyond the offer of a small yearly allowance and the promise, if the crown princess give up M. Giron and returned home, that no legal proceedings would be taken against her. The princess, realizing at last her equivocal position, became ill, and apparently was willing, if approached in a proper manner, to agree to any terms. On the return of her lawyer from Dresden, a prolonged interview between the parties took place, in the course of which the princess, in a torrent of tears, cried: "I must see my poor children again." Her parting with M. Giron is said to have been very affecting.

Divorce proceedings will be resumed February 11. The princess can never return to the Saxon court but she may possibly effect a reconciliation with her own family and take up a permanent residence in Austria. The question of allowing the princess to see her children will only be decided by King George after the court, which is hearing the divorce testimony, renders judgment.

Geneva, Feb. 9.—The counsel for the former Crown Princess of Saxony announce that owing to the great physical and mental depression caused by the refusal to allow her to visit Salzburg or to see her sick child, the Princess has entered the sanitarium of Lametairie at Nyon in order to seek the quietude and medical attention necessary in her delicate condition. Nyon is situated on the shore of Lake Geneva in the canton of Vaud. The sanitarium is well known for the treatment of mental and nervous disorders.

### WHITTIER MANUSCRIPTS.

New York, Feb. 9.—Some manuscripts of John G. Whittier and letters formerly owned by him were sold at auction in this city to secure funds for the maintenance of the old Whittier homestead. The 271 lots sold brought $10,000. An original draft of a message by President Lincoln to congress brought $845, the highest figure of the sale. A letter from Alfred Tennyson to Whittier went for $400. Among the purely Whittier relics an original unpublished and last stanza of the poem published in the 50's "to my sister," sold for $23. The stanza runs thus:

And knowing how my life hath been
A weary work of tongue and pen;
A long, harsh strife with strong-willed men,
Thou wilt not chide my turning.

To con, at times, an idle rhyme,
To pluck a flower from childhood's clime,
And listen at the evening chime
For the sweet bells of morning.

The original manuscript of the child-poem, "In School Days," of nine stanzas, together with two additional stanzas composed afterward, brought $540. Attached to the manuscript was a letter to Lucy Larcom, editor of Our Young Folks:

"Dear Lucy:—I could not make verses for the pictures, but I send herewith a bit, which I am sure is childish. Be honest with it, and if it seems too spoony for a grave Quaker like myself don't compromise me by printing it. When I get a proof I may see something to mend or mar. Thine truly. J. G. W."

### DELAWARE SENATORSHIP.

Dover, Del., Feb. 9.—The seventeenth ballot for United States senator today resulted: Long term: Addicks, 21; Handy, 20; Ball, 8; Higgins, 2. Short term: Addicks, 19; Tunnell, 20; T. C. Dupont, 2; H. A. Dupont, 8; H. A. Richardson, 2. No election.

The Democrats had a caucus shortly before noon and the proposition was made to support Congressman Ball for the long term. After some discussion it was finally decided to vote for L. Irving Handy for long term and Ebe W. Tunnell for the short term. This agreement is effective today only.

It is charged by the Democrats that the regulars did not want the action of the former to go into effect today.

The Regular Republicans held a caucus this afternoon. Nothing was done except to decide to continue voting for the two men now being supported. There are rumors that Addicks emissaries are in the Democratic ranks.

### CLEVELAND DODGED.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 9.—In response to a direct inquiry as to whether he was a candidate or would accept another nomination for the Presidency, the following has been received from former President Grover Cleveland:

"Princeton, Feb. 6, 1903.

"To the Editor of the Times-Star, Cincinnati:

"Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of the 4th inst., asking on behalf of the Times-Star for an expression regarding my intentions as related to the next Democratic nomination for the Presidency. I cannot possibly bring my mind to the belief that a condition or sentiment exists that makes any expression from me on the subject of the least importance

"Yours very truly,
"GROVER CLEVELAND."

### A SUICIDE CLUB.

Louisville, Feb. 7.—The police say that they are in possession of information which leads them to believe there is a suicide club whose members are composed of boys and girls in the east end of the city. Two girls who have died within the last year, Agnes Moeller and Tracy Boerner, are alleged to have been members of the club, acording to the information the police have received. The club organized with a social organization of young people. Ten of the boys and girls, it is said, all of a melancholy turn of mind, withdrew from the club and agreed to die, one at a time. It is said that names are put into a hat and every six months there is a drawing. Both of the girls are said to have carried out their agreement without flinching, and at the time of their deaths, one of which was by asphyxiation, the other by poison, they were dressed in their best gowns. A member of the club, who has since regretted entering the agreement, went to the police, who say they are having difficulty in finding out the facts.

### Used Wood Alcohol.

Columbus, Ind., Feb. 7.—Through a mistake, thought to have been made by a local druggist, Charles Fitzgibbon, 39 years of age, and his wife, 10 years younger, are dead at their home in this city. Fitzgibbon bought what he thought was alcohol, but which later proved to be wood alcohol. They used it as a remedy for the grip, from which both were suffering. Fitzgibbon was well known among horsemen.

### Going to Honduras.

San Francisco, Feb. 7.—Active preparations are being made for the early departure of the flagship New York and the cruisers Boston, Marblehead and Ranger for the coast of Honduras.

## OUTBREAK COMING

### Against All Foreign Residents in Chinese Empire.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—Previous reports of a threatened outbreak in China against Caucasian residents is confirmed by several persons who have just arrived here from the Orient. Dr. James Young, surgeon of the steamer China; David Austin and G. J. Kavanaugh are among those who give accounts of the menacing attitude of the Boxers.

Dr. Young, accompanied by Mr. Austin and an American engineer and under the direction of a Chinese guide, went to Canton when the steamer China was at Hong Kong. Once within the gates of the walled city, the party was beset by a rabble and demands for money were made. The moment the tourists refused their request for coin the Mongolians hurled stones at the visitors and drove them in terror to the 5-story pagoda, where they were temporarily free from molestation. A stone struck Dr. Young in the neck and rendered him unconscious. When the party left the city they were again attacked by the mob.

Mr. Kavanaugh declares the center of the impending revolution is in Southern China and not in the north, where the last outbreak occurred.

The Chinese are procuring arms and ammunition in open violation of the treaty with the powers at the time the former uprising was settled.

The movement is being planned carefully. Many Americans who were in the Philippines have gone to China and are engaged in drilling and training the Chinese.

### MISS ANGELICA CROSBY.

New York, Feb. 10.—Miss Angelica Schuyler Crosby, a New York belle, is to be wedded to John B. Henderson, jr., son of former United States Senator John

MISS CROSBY.

B. Henderson, of Missouri. The marriage takes place February 12 at the country home of the bride's parents near Charlestown, W. Va.

## ADDICKS IS OUT.

Dover, Del., Feb. 5.—J. Edwards Addicks, in a statement issued this afternoon, withdrew as a candidate for United States Senator, in the interest of the election of two Republican senators.

The ballot taken in the legislature prior to this announcement was without definite result.

In his statement Addicks says that his withdrawal is on condition that the Republicans of the house and senate meet in joint caucus and elect two candidates for United States senator by majority rule.

The announcement was made after a meeting of the Union Republican members of the legislature at which Addicks was present. At the conclusion of the meeting, Representative Jones said that Mr. Addicks had made a statement to those present at the caucus, in which he had formally withdrawn from the senatorial contest. Mr. Jones added that the Union Republicans had decided to call a caucus for tonight for the nomination of two candidates for senator, and that notices would be sent to the regular Republican members inviting them to attend. In the nomination of candidates at this caucus, he said, the majority rule would prevail, which would mean the election of two candidates by the Addicks followers.

### G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 7.—Preparations for the Grand Army of the Republic's national encampment in this city next August are rapidly assuming definite form. The state legislature now in session is expected to appropriate $25,000 towards the expenses of entertaining the veterans and this sum will be augmented by local subscriptions. Letters of inquiry are being received daily from all parts of the country and from all indications the encampment will be well attended, despite the great distance some of the veterans will have to travel.

### Young Pleaded Guilty.

New York, Feb. 9.—William Hooper Young, the young Mormon whose trial for the killing of Mrs. Anna Pulitzer had only just begun, today pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

### THE LUNCH QUESTION.

#### How a Big Chicago Firm Solved It.

So many employes "bolt the lunch" and eat what they should not, that they soon show the effect in nervousness and dyspepsia. This has attracted the attention of managers of the big stores and shops. In one Chicago firm an experiment on some of the girls resulted in a complete solution of the question.

The woman who made the experiment tells the tale as follows: "About a year ago I became alarmed at the state of my daughter's health. She was employed by a big firm here and for some reason steadily lost flesh, grew very nervous, had no appetite and could not sleep.

"Questioning her I found she ate but little lunch for at that busy hour she was seldom served promptly and the time being short she just 'bolted' the food and rushed back. She ate very light breakfasts and I could see she suffered from lack of nourishment. I felt responsible for this and finally got her some Grape-Nuts for breakfast.

"I also got a neat leather case holding two pint flasks. One I filled with milk, the other with cold Postum Coffee which had been properly made. She also carried a package of Grape-Nuts. The Postum she drank iced with a dash of lemon. She followed the Grape-Nuts with some fruit and this made up her lunch.

"In spite of the warm weather she improved greatly in two weeks' time. She gained in flesh, her nerves were steady and she slept sweetly at night. She never felt the old weakness from hunger.

"In a short time a few other girls in the office tried it and the effect was so marked upon all that still others were persuaded. Finally a room was cleared out and the one hundred and odd girls were served daily with Grape-Nuts and hot Postum. It was a revolution but the manager saw the good result and adopted the plan, greatly to the benefit of the health of the employes and at a saving in expense." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

## STOCKMEN OF OKLAHOMA

### Varied and Picturesque Entertainment for Visitors.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Feb. 10.—The Oklahoma Livestock association is celebrating its entrance on the tenth year of its existence with a convention which has never been equalled for size outside of the meetings of the Texas stockmen and the National Livestock association. It is estimated that 10,000 visitors are already in the city and many more are on the way. The gathering was formally opened today, but little was done outside of the preliminary business. The sessions will continue through Thursday and will be interspersed with features of elaborate entertainment provided by the local committees. Roping contests, theatre parties, Indian dances and exhibitions of horsemanship are some of the interesting attractions down on the program. The entertainment features, however, are not to be allowed to interfere with the business end of the meeting and the stockmen will put in several hours each day discussing questions vitally affecting their interests. The officers of the association who are in charge of the convention are: President, Abner T. Wilson, of Kiowa, Kan., and Secretary William E. Bolton, of Woodward. Their annual reports will contain figures showing that the association has grown from a small beginning to a powerful and influential organization and that the increase in membership during the past twelve months, has been fully in keeping with the growth of previous years. The city is gayly decorated in honor of the visitors and nothing is being left undone to insure their comfort and entertainment.

### AFTER THE SOUTH POLE.

Paris, Feb. 4.—Geographical society circles are discussing the rumor that besides the south polar expedition which Dr. Charcot, the botanist and geologist, will head from France in the spring, another and similar expedition may be sent out under the command of Dr. Sven Anders Hedin, the Swedish explorer.

Dr. Hedin has captivated Paris by dramatic accounts of his recent explorations in the unpenetrated confines of Thibet. He has also made a deep impression on the scientific bodies in Paris, the members of which are convinced that he is endowed with ideal characteristics as an arctic adventurer.

Among those who are said to be patrons of the enterprise are Prince Roland Bonaparte, the Prince of Monaco, and the Paris Geographical society. The subject was discussed and, the expedition projected in those quarters long before the Charcot enterprise was announced.

### KAISER OVERWORKED.

Berlin, Feb. 19.—The kaiser has been out riding lately. His majesty is looking pale and overworked, while his hair has turned quite gray. A court official says that unless the kaiser takes a rest a breakdown is inevitable.

In view of the warlike utterances with which Emperor William is accustomed to startle Europe at regular intervals, it is interesting to note that his majesty has been a soldier just twenty-six years, today being the anniversary of his entrance in the First regiment of the guards in 1877. In the quarter of a century that has passed since he became a soldier the Emperor has never seen active service. He attaches the greatest importance to the military side of his career, however, and in accordance with custom the anniversary of his entrance in the guards was commemorated at Potsdam this morning with a service in the garrison church. This afternoon the Emperor reviewed the regiment, the German crown prince partaking in the parade march.

### TWO AGED WOMEN.

Stratford, Ont., Feb. 5.—Mary Ann Mills, the oldest woman in Canada, is dead at her home in Woodham. She was in her 115th year, having been born in the County of Fermanagh, Ireland, on Oct. 18, 1788. With her husband she came to Canada in 1857.

Omaha, Feb. 5.—Mrs. Charity Green, a negro woman, died here Monday at the age of 103 years. She was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in January, 1800, and during the first sixty-five years of her life was a slave. She had sixteen children, five of whom are still living, among them being Edward Green and Charles E. Green, of Chicago, and Howard Green, of Des Moines, Iowa. Mrs. Green had about sixty grandchildren, over thirty great-grandchildren and seventeen great-great-grandchildren.

### AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Austin, Texas, Feb. 5.—The problem of aerial navigation has been solved at last, according to Jack Lloyd Nichols, a well-known scientist of Austin. On his ranch a few miles from town he has constructed a machine which soars on the same principle as a bird. Numerous experiments have fully demonstrated, he says, that the machine he has built will successfully navigate the air at any speed from twenty-five to fifteen miles an hour. The sustaining power is the velocity of the machine through the air, and the upholding action of the air on a pair of slightly deflected wings. A propeller furnishes the speed. In appearance the machine is not unlike a bird.

### MUTINY ON VESSEL.

Bremerhaven, Feb. 4.—Captain Webster, of the British steamer Mount Royal, which has arrived here from New Orleans, Jan. 10, reports having sighted, Jan. 16, the American schooner Anna L. Mulford, Capt. Flentge, from Charleston, Jan. 5, for New York, leaking badly. Capt. Flentge reported that his crew mutinied Jan. 13 and attacked him. The captain, however, declined the offer of Captain Webster to transfer him to the Mount Royal.

An examination of the maritime registers available does not show that the Mulford has reached any port since spoken by the Mount Royal.

### FLOOD IN THE CLYDE.

Glasgow, Feb. 9.—The river Clyde burst its banks above Glasgow today and inundated the industrial district of Rutheiglen, where a dozen extensive works were flooded to the depth of several feet. The main road was ten feet under water and many houses were rendered uninhabitable. Several residential districts south of Glasgow also were flooded. The damage done was very heavy. The rain-swollen rivers have submerged miles of the country.

Elsewhere in Scotland traffic on the railroads has been stopped, bridges have been swept away and houses have collapsed. Thus far no fatalities have been reported.

### An Embezzler.

New York, Feb. 7.—Byron W. Winters, for seven years in charge of the customs bureau here, was arrested today on a charge of embezzling money belonging to the United States. The alleged theft is over $8,000 and the time extends over seven years. Collector Stranahan was the complainant. Winters was held in $10,000 bail by Commissioner Shields, for trial, examination being waived.

### Zola Died Poor.

Paris, Feb. 9.—It now appears that Zola left but little fortune beyond his house at Medan and art collections. As Mme. Zola's revenues are insufficient to keep these, she has decided to sell off Medan and the collection at an early date. In fact, all the widow will have to live on is the income from the sale of her husband's works and what she will realize from the sale of the property.

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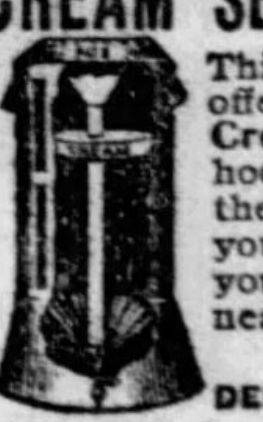

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**Imported**—Buff Orpingtons. Send for circular free. A. L. Houston, Red Oak, Ia.

**Sweet Corn** Wanted to buy for planting, 1 bu. up. Send sample and write J. A. EVERITT, Indianapolis, Indiana.

**Would** like to meet business man with $1,000.00; will guarantee $5,000 profit in next 30 days; references exchanged; address B 18, care Blade.

**$20** Weekly straight salary and expenses to advertise and introduce our Poultry Compound in the country; rig necessary; inclose stamp; Dept. 54, Royal Co-Op. Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

**$5 Per Hundred** for addressing envelopes; send dime and stamp for material and instructions; steady work. C. E. Miller, Dept. 8, Ely Bldg., Chicago.

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**MONEY!** Money to pay Mortgage; Money for Investment; Money for boys and girls; obtained by reading Farmer Drummer; price by mail 50c. B. L. Madden, Mt. Perry, Ohio.

**Agents Wanted** Sell our $1 bottle sarsaparilla for 35c; best seller; 200 per cent profit; write today for terms and territory. F. R. GREENE, 59 Dearborne St., Chicago.

**Money! Money!** Money! Big money in every neighborhood for good collector; it is a science, you can learn it; call or write, with stamp. Experience, 718 Oak St., Toledo, Ohio.

**Ladies** to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Dept. 3, 31 Monroe St., Chicago.

**$20 A WEEK Straight salary and expenses to men with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture in country; year's contract; weekly pay. Address, with stamp, Monarch Mfg. Co., Box 1175, Springfield, Ill.**

Copying letters at home, full or spare time; no names to supply, or addressing envelopes; nothing to buy; $20 per thousand, paid weekly; send addressed envelope for copy and application blank. IMPERIAL CO., Liberty Building, N. Y.

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$5.00 paid persons telling who has one, whether I buy or not. R. K. KELLEY, Kansas City, Mo.

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Dence & Mery TOLEDO, O.

### YOUNG DYNAMITERS.

Metropolis, Ill., Feb. 7.—Ross and Bert Hazel, Bob Lyman and Hiram Coutes, schoolboys, are under arrest and will be tried at Golconda for alleged conspiracy in an attempt to dynamite the Phelps schoolhouse, north of here, in Pope county.

The boys had been severely reprimanded by their teacher for disobeying rules. It is charged they placed several sticks of dynamite in the stove at night, expecting it to be exploded when the fire was started in the morning.

Had not a boy who knew of the plan informed the teacher the occupants of the school would have been killed and the building demolished.

### Pere Marquette Steamers.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 7.—The Pere Marquette Railway company has placed an order with the American Ship Building company for two big car ferry steamers to cost about $750,000. The boats will be duplicates of the present Pere Marquette vessels and they will carry cars exclusively between Ludington and Milwaukee. The American Ship Building company is now under contract to build sixty-four lake vessels at an aggregate cost of $14,000,000. Forty-three of these boats are to be delivered during the present year.

### She Wants $3,000 Damages.

Carey, O., Feb. 9.—Joseph and Ben Wullenschneider, who run a saloon at Berwick, a small town near here, have been sued for $3,000 damages by Mrs. Anna De Fray, who claims they sold her son liquor after they had been notified not to do so.

### English Novelist Dead.

London, Feb. 9.—"Edna Lyall" (Ada Edna Bayly), the novelist, died today at Eastbourne, of pneumonia, following an attack of influenza.

London, Feb. 10.—The Daily Mail this morning publishes a despatch from Guatemala declaring that war has been proclaimed between Guatemala on one side and Salvador and Honduras on the other.

# The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED by EMILY S. BOUTON

## Keynotes of Harmony

**Wednesday.**

There is no man, no woman, so small that they cannot make their life great by high endeavor.

**Thursday.**

For the thought that springs upward and yearns to regain the pure source of spirit, there is no "Too late."

**Friday.**

If instead of a gem, or even a flower, we would cast the gift of a lovely thought into the heart of a friend, that would be given as the angels must give.

**Saturday.**

We should always keep open and free a corner of our head, in which to make room for the opinions of our friends. Let us have heart and head hospitality.

**Sunday.**

Every one must have felt that a cheerful friend is like a sunny day, which sheds its brightness on all around, and most of us can, as we choose, make of this world either a palace or a prison.

**Monday.**

The wealth of a man is the number of things he loves and blesses, which he is loved and blessed by.

**Tuesday.**

He who fears being conquered is sure of defeat.

## Look and You Will Find. What It Means to Rest.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

In a short article, published in the Chicago American with the title of The Gospel That Encourages, is the following sentence, which is a sermon in itself:

"You cannot get the best out of a man unless you believe that the best is in him—and persuade him to believe the same."

The truth of this can be tested every day. Take the attitude of suspicion towards one who is serving you in any way whatever, and it will be felt, resented, and the result will be poor accomplishment and hatred—sometimes one, sometimes both. Rarely can anyone do his best with the cloud of distrust upon his every action.

Infuse your thought, on the other hand, with faith in the sincerity of his purpose to do well what you have made his present duty, with trust in his honesty, in his desire to live aright, and, in nine cases out of ten, you will be faithfully served. The result may not always reach your ideal of what ought to be done, but the lack will not come from design, but rather from failure to comprehend the best as it appears to you.

There is no greater inspiration to right living in the world than the consciousness of the belief and trust of those around you in the purity of your motives. It gives courage, force, buoyancy; it banishes doubt, fear and despondency. Many a man has been saved from destruction by his knowledge of one woman's faith in his manhood. Many a woman has been nerved to the bearing of burdens seemingly beyond her strength, because she knew herself to be loved and trusted to the utmost.

Believe there is a best in everybody, but, above all, believe there is "a best" in yourself which you desire to give control of your life. The teaching that we are all naturally depraved and lost, is answerable for a great deal of the misery in this world. In every human heart is the divine spirit which only waits for recognition to touch the character with its radiance. Wrongdoing there is in abundance, because humanity is still struggling at the foot of the everlasting hills which, by the evolutionary law, it must climb to reach its divine heritage. The greatest help possible is the thorough belief that in one's self is the omnipotent force that will carry us upward.

Believe in yourself, in the good that is in you, in the power that is yours with which to overcome. Throw overboard all thought that you are a sinner to be saved by something outside of your own being; that you are a failure because you have not accomplished what somebody else has done. That accomplishment was not your work; did not belong to you. Be patient, be hopeful, be confident, be determined, be true to the "inner voice" and be assured "your own will come to you." Never through doubt; never through worry; never through regrets for the past, will it come, but through the courageous effort which springs from the belief that all things belong to the faithful, earnest worker.

Then help others by believing in them also. Do not question their integrity of thought and purpose, until compelled so to do. This does not mean to carelessly throw temptation in their way. To be business-like in your dealings is always both wise and kind. It need not carry with it any thought of suspicion. To see the best in your friends and neighbors does not imply a necessity to follow their leading, or to rest in their judgment. It is a simple reliance upon their desire to do right, even though they seem to be sadly mistaken.

Somewhere I saw this: "Thoughts of evil fall from the spiritual armor of him who will not think them as water from the back of a duck. Evil thoughts work, with the certainty of gravity, pain to him who thinks them. Evil thoughts attract to the thinker like vibrations, but safe is he who refuses to think anything but Good."

Much truth is contained in these sentences. It lies along the line which I have been following. Look for the Good, believe in it, and it will surely be found. Look for the evil, expect it, and the whole life will be entangled in its meshes.

---

Joseph Stewart, than whom there is no more helpful writer, says this in his bimonthly Realization concerning The Psychology of Rest:

"The fever of effort, of hurry, of work, of modern life, especially in the United States, keeps the mind absorbed in its material objects and impoverishes it as well as depletes its vital force. Brain-fag becomes a common condition as a result, and sooner or later premature old age and collapse follow. I recently read of a business man who had become a victim of this condition, who was advised by his physician to sit quiescent for a few moments daily, and to hold a bell in his hand, and sleep just long enough to let it fall to the floor and wake him. * * * The short relaxation and rest completely cured him."

Mr. Stewart goes on to say that even the briefest period of complete relaxation in the midst of work is of vast benefit, for it gives, not only recuperation but increased power to work and a higher quality of thought.

We all need to think of what is here expressed so plainly. Too many of us rush on from day to day, not only hurried in outward action, but hurried in thought. Too often we do not give ourselves time even to think. The things most important we dwell upon not at all, for there is always the image of a possible tomorrow in which there will be more leisure. It is, however, today that is voicing its needs, in the weariness and exhaustion to which few are strangers.

It is the atmosphere of hurry that brings these to us all. "There is a way," writes Mr. Stewart, "of doing a thing which employs just the requisite energy and no more, and the sufficient time, and is not hurried into less. This is poise in action."

We need to learn this lesson of how to rest, even while engaged in our work. Until we do we shall fail to win that "poise" so necessary to the highest accomplishment. Let us refuse to be rushed, even at the cost of some failures, and life will come to be clothed in new beauty and added power and energy.

## The Cozy Corner

**The Demon of Unrest.**

I have read the letter of the "Would-Be-Good," and am inclined to think that the writer does not really know what she does want. She is possessed of the demon of unrest that holds so many women in his power; she finds that there is something lacking in the completeness of her life, and for want of positive knowledge of what this is, takes it for granted that it is a more spiritual life.

This feeling may be caused by the possession of too much money, or too much leisure; not having to use our hands or our brains in gaining our daily bread, we allow both to lie idle and Satan coming along, finds something for them to do—see Dr. Watts—and great dissatisfaction with our lives and surroundings is the result.

Sometimes, too, we think we are suffering from a lack of spirituality when really it is but a morbid resultant of poor digestion that makes us feel that this world, and the things thereof, are all a vain delusion, and the beautiful dolls we have heretofore enjoyed are stuffed with the most unsatisfactory sawdust.

Then we at once begin our search for something higher and better, and, searching with no definite idea of what we want, it is a foregone conclusion that we shall not find.

The world is full of beautiful things, and a fuller appreciation of what lies within our reach will be the best help for acquiring a knowledge of those which are higher and better. For if we do not learn the alphabet of progression, how may we hope to read its themes?

To the "Would-Be-Good" I would suggest for her help and encouragement that she look upon the duties that God has placed within her life as the steps by which He intends her to rise. Search for these duties and opportunities, and, having found them, do them, not as tasks to be performed in a perfunctory manner, simply to rid yourself of them, but with the carefulness of a loving child, whose great desire is to please the parent who has given him a lesson to learn—a work to perform.

Strive every day to make yours an acceptable service, and your life will assume a new dignity and become, in truth, a "higher life" filled with the spirituality that comes from faithful, heartfelt service to Him who, being a spirit, must be served in spirit and the truth.

Do these things conscientiously each day and you will find no time for "longings"; you will find the desire of your heart given to you in the knowledge that others are brought into the light through your example and will know that there is no reason why one's heart and soul should go groping for light, unless he wilfully closes his eyes to the means of grace that are everywhere within his reach.—Sarah Padelford, Me.

**From "One Who Wishes to Help."**

After reading in The Blade the article, 'How Shall We Attain to the Higher Life?" signed by a "Would-Be-Good," my heart was strangely touched and a deep longing to speak some words of encouragement took possession of me. We are more likely, I think, to heed the advice of one who speaks from her own experience, and this I do.

I know that no matter how pleasant may be your environments; no matter though your desire for wealth, position or fame be satisfied, all the things which the world calls good, and great, cannot satisfy the deep soul-hunger that we all feel at sometime in our lives.

We are a part of God, created in His image, for His glory, and, therefore, cannot be fully satisfied with anything but His perfection. We may satisfy our physical being with food, clothing and everything conducive to its wellbeing; our minds be satisfied with all of the learning and research of which they are capable, and yet our souls be starved and dwarfed.

Dear sisters, don't take the preacher's word, the word of the scientist, of the moralist, or of any one else, but take God's word; read it reverently, prayerfully and thoughtfully; then enter into your closet, and shutting out all worldly cares and perplexities, lift your heart in faithful, earnest prayer to Him who giveth liberally and upbraideth not. Ask and you shall receive. Call upon Him and ye shall be comforted and helped. We have God's word for it that these promises will be fulfilled to each and every one who goes to Him for help.

I was the child of religious parents, carefully reared and shielded as far as possible from the storms of life and the contaminating influences of sin. Married at an early age, to a man much older than myself, I soon found that although of an intelligent and pleasing personality, he was addicted to strong drink and God alone knows the neglect and heartaches that habit has caused me.

I have five lovely children, whom I am striving to lead in the right way, and though everything is seemingly against me, I have found in God a very present help in trouble and through Him I have, in the midst of all my troubles, the peace that passeth all understanding.

Try it for yourself, oh Sister "Would-Be-Good." Oh, taste and see that the Lord is good, and may you be led unto all truth.—"One Who Wishes to Help."

**"Poor Health."**

"Poor Health"—It is no wonder that you have poor health if you are in the habit of "constantly worrying" whether things you eat, or drink, are going to "agree" with you. The worrying will cause your food to disagree with you if nothing else would. Stop worrying; stop reading advertisements that condemn all foods as hurtful, except the one in whose interest the advertisers are working; eat what your stomach craves and unless you find that it causes some bad effect, continue to eat it. If you find by experimenting that certain foods disagree with you let them alone in the future. Sleep at least eight hours of the twenty-four and let two of these be before midnight; eat wholesome, plain, substantial food and plenty of it; take a cold bath every morning if your system reacts quickly—not otherwise; be as much as possible in the open air; rest your body and mind for ten minutes every day; keep a clear conscience and the chances are that you will live to a green old age and be happy ever afterwards.

# A SKETCH OF ANDREW CARNEGIE

An elaborate character sketch of this much talked of man has been written by Barnard Alderson, with the idea of giving a true interpretation of his life, and of his ideals, together with the way in which he has worked them out and is continuing so to do in order to fulfil what he believes to be his responsibility. Whatever criticism may be passed upon him or his methods, it is made plain in this volume that Mr. Carnegie is endeavoring to employ his millions in what seems to him to carry the greatest good to the greatest number.

The story of his early life in Scotland is well told and interesting. His father and uncle were among those enlisted in a movement for reform, and who denounced without fear the oppression of the English government. The young Andrew listened to their speeches and imbibed their sentiments. He once said:

What we learn at seven sticks! When I was at that age, I awoke one night to hear my uncle had been put into jail. I knew there was hidden in the attic a rebellious republican flag, for all our family were Chartists, and to this day when I speak of a king or hereditary privilege my blood tingles and mounts to my face. Sometimes—and not so many years ago—I have felt for a passing moment that to shoot all hereditary kings, one after the other, would not be uncongenial work, for I hate hereditary privileges with a hate nothing else inspires, because I got it at seven, and it requires an effort to keep it within bounds.

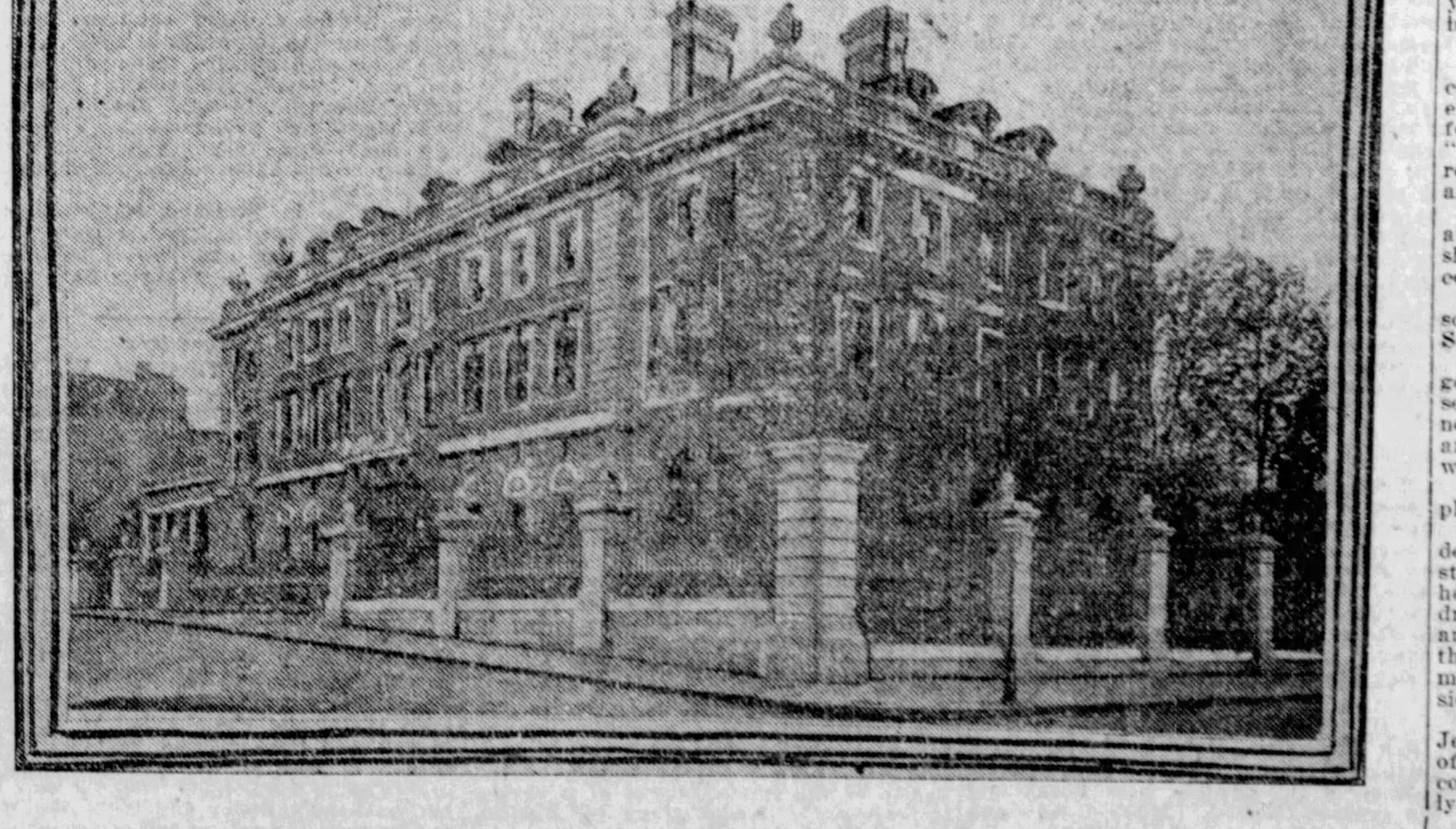
His biographer says that the seeds sown in his boyhood were destined to produce enduring fruit. His antipathy to royalty and the aristocracy has been to him a consuming passion. The feeling installed in his boyhood against England explains, perhaps, the fact that very few benefactions have been given to that country, but they have been principally confined to Scotland and the United States.

One of the strongest features of Andrew Carnegie's character, it is declared, is his almost worshipping love for his mother. She, he once remarked, was the mainspring of his hopes. He worked to acquire wealth in order that her old age might be spent in comfort and in peace.

Mr. Carnegie's business career began when he was twelve years old in a cotton factory in Pittsburg, the family having emigrated from Scotland thither. He received a dollar and twenty cents a week, and could then contribute to the family expenses which gave him intense satisfaction.

The whole story of his after years is told in a bright, interesting way that makes a vivid picture of the stepping stones by which Mr. Carnegie reached his present position. There is much in it to give inspiration to the young who are trying to work forward. The chapters devoted to him as an employer of labor will be read with exceeding interest at this time.

The volume is illustrated by eight portraits with a number of views of Mr. Carnegie's homes in Scotland and New York, and also those showing the three works operated by the Carnegie Company. It is published by Doubleday, Page and Company, New York.



Mr. Carnegie's New York Home—Front View.

Copyright, Doubleday, Page & Co.

## Here, There, Everywhere.

Spinach is called by the French people "the broom of the stomach." It is exceedingly rich in the salts necessary for keeping the system in good condition and should be eaten at least twice a week the year around, and oftener when it is plentiful and cheap.

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When you cook a roast of veal cover it with very thin slices of salt pork, fastening them on with wooden toothpicks in place of skewers, and you will find that the veal has a much better flavor and is more juicy than when cooked in any other way.

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When you buy new table linen be sure and erase the lead pencil price marks that may be on it before it is laundered. These marks are hard to remove after the cloth has been wet.

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Make a knot in the end of the thread that first leaves the spool, and make it as soon as it is cut, so as to avoid the annoyance of finding that you have forgotten to do so, when you need it very much, thus saving your time and your temper.

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When you have a nervous headache do not darken the room and so keep out the sunshine and light, both of which are so necessary for health. Loosen your clothing remove your shoes—of course, we know that the are not tight—but replace them with some soft, warm slippers. Then lie down and place a black cloth, wrung out of hot water, over your eyes and forehead, remind yourself that there is no need of worrying about tasks as yet unaccomplished, for you are in no condition to do them, and, therefore, can take your rest.

It will not be but a very short time before the combined influence of the dark cloth, the hot application and the quiet conscience will combine to send you into a peaceful slumber from which you will awake free from pain.

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If soup, gravy or vegetables become too salt add a pinch of coarse brown sugar and the extra salt will be neutralized.

---

Use earthenware moulds for all acid jellies; such, if left standing for any length of time in tin molds, will have an unpleasant favor.

Endeavor to have molds for jellies or corn starch puddings just the right size. They are not so apt to break when turned out as when the mold is too large. If you have no egg cups or small molds use egg shells from which the contents have been blown. Rinse the shells on the inside with cold water and place them in a box of sand, salt or anything that will hold them firmly in place while you pour into them the hot mixture. When quite cold and solid, break away the shells and arrange these "eggs" in the dishes in which they are to be served. For cornstarch or blanc mange puddings pour over them a boiled custard sauce.

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A box placed in the center of the clothes yard, on which to rest the basket of clothes, will prove as much of a convenience as an apron-bag for holding the clothespins. When you buy a new clothes line boil it in suds for fifteen or twenty minutes before putting it up. This will toughen the fibre and make the line less apt to kink up. If you see that your clothes line is taken down and brought in the house each time after using it will last longer and will always be clean when needed. Exposure to the weather is about the worst possible thing that can happen to a clothes line.

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When visiting or in a temporary lodging place where no table for writing is provided, try this: Remove a drawer from the bureau or washstand, turn it upside down and replace it, using the bottom for a table.

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A noted and very successful chiropodist says that corns on the feet are often caused by badly darned hose and in many instances by a too great neglect of the foot-bath. A dreadful statement to make, but a true one, nevertheless.

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Proper methods of doing housework will eliminate half of the labor and more than half of the unpleasantness.

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With all the talk we hear about cleanliness and sanitation in the house, we must remember that such demands as are made upon someone in order that the house may be kept free from bacteria, may become so tyrannical as to sacrifice the life of that member of the family in order that others may be free from the ravages of these many pests.

It is usually the mother of the family who must thus sacrifice herself, and the other members of the family spend half their time in offices and schoolrooms where none of these "absolutely necessary" conditions of health are observed. Those who live in these so-called unsanitary places thrive and enjoy life, while the toiler at home falls a prey to overwork and becomes a chronic invalid before she has lived half the days she might have enjoyed but for the fear of dirt.

## THE COOK.

**Appetizing—Healthful—Fragrant.**

Of all the vegetables known to mankind, there is none that is more healthful than the much abused onion. Abused, because it is so common, and because it is often poorly and insufficiently cooked, and—more than anything else—because of its peculiar flavor, which, though it adds to the value of other articles of food, is not particularly desirable as a reminder of your dinner.

Young onions eaten raw, with salt and a piece of bread and butter, make a very satisfactory luncheon in the spring time, when one craves just the pungent freshness that nothing but an onion can give. In the winter, the raw onion adds zest to a salad, or a soup, that nothing else can approach. Cooked in various ways, this vegetable is in demand on all tables, and besides pleasing our appetite, it is, when eaten freely, a cure for nervousness and insomnia. It is said that the disagreeable odor from onions when cooking can be counteracted by keeping a basin of vinegar on the stove at the same time and if the onions, and hands, are kept under water while preparing the onions, it will prevent the tendency on the part of the cook to weep through the operation.

**Onion Soup.**

Parboil two large onions for five minutes, then remove from the water and chop fine: add one tablespoonful of scraped carrot and fry in two tablespoonfuls of butter, or beef fat, until brown. Sprinkle over this a tablespoonful of flour, season with salt and pepper, add one quart of boiling water and cook until the onions are tender. Strain, add a teaspoonful of beef extract and one-half cupful of cream, or rich milk. Serve very hot.

**Stewed Onions.**

Peel and place in a saucepan with sufficient cold water to cover them, six small onions and stew them slowly for two hours. When done, drain carefully so as not to break them and place them in the dish in which they are to be served and set it where it will keep hot. Put a tablespoonful of butter into a saucepan, stir until brown, and then dredge in a tablespoonful of flour, mix well and add a cupful of the water in which the onions were boiled. Stir this continually until it boils and is smooth, then pour over the onions and serve.

---

A favorite German dish is—

**Onion Pie.**

Slice six medium sized onions in a skillet with butter and lard enough to fry them; when soft add half a cupful of milk and cream in equal quantities, one beaten egg, salt and pepper to taste and a tablespoonful of flour rubbed smooth in a little cold milk. Have already baked in a deep pie tin a good crust; into this pour the onion mixture and set it in the oven long enough to brown on top.

M G R

DO ALL THE GOOD
YOU CAN
IN ALL THE WAYS
YOU CAN
TO ALL THE PEOPLE
YOU CAN
OBJECT—IMPROVEMENT.
MENTAL, MORAL AND
SOCIAL

Miss Prudence's letter box contained some very interesting and welcome letters this week. Among them one from a long absent boy, who gave an excellent excuse for his absence, and sent us a story that will be given next week. "Buckeye Schoolma'am" sent her story for March; there were some very good letters from the members and the installment of the serial now due. "Em T. Head" entertains us today:

### THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE NEVER RUNS SMOOTH.

### CHAPTER IV.

By Em. T. Head.

That night in the privacy of her own room, Ella angrily told herself that she was "a little fool." And after a few minutes spent in thought, she added—"but of one thing I am sure—that is, even though I have been so silly as to fall in love with a common farmer, my folly will go no further. I'll never marry him—never! What would Jessie say—and Jack Crosby, too? Well, they will never have cause to say anything, for I'll live an old maid all the days of my life and earn my living by going out scrubbing, before I'll marry Frank Arnold, or any other horrid farmer."

The following day, Mr. Arnold called, ostensibly to invite Ella to go with him to inquire after Jessie's injuries, but no sooner were they well on their way than he informed her he had come for his answer.

"My answer is that I can never be your wife," she returned somewhat haughtily.

"Then you do not love me?"

To this question she made no reply except to blush, look guilty and keep her eyes on the ground. After waiting a few moments he broke the silence: "Ella," said he, "I shall not accept your refusal until you can look me in the face and tell me you do not love me."

She raised her eyes, and made a brave attempt to do as he requested, but as she met his calm, cool glance, she faltered and stopped in confusion.

"You do love me, little girl? I thought so, and am satisfied—for the present. Sometime you will come to me."

By this time they had reached the Osgoods' gate, and collecting her scattered senses Ella hurriedly answered: "No, no! You must hope no such thing. There are reasons why I can never be your wife."

"Nonsense!" said he; "you are mine; please to remember that."

They found Jessie in splendid spirits despite the fact that the doctor had left strict orders that she was not to leave her couch for a week, at least. Ella dreaded the walk home with Mr. Arnold, and finally mustered courage to tell him that he need not wait for her, as she meant to spend the afternoon with Jessie and keep her from becoming blue.

Arnold thought that from appearances Jessie was in less danger from an attack of that sort than Ella herself, but he could not very well say so, and reluctantly took his departure.

Jessie, whose mind was running on love affairs, and whose eyes were thereby sharpened to the symptoms of that affliction, had seen that "something was up" between her friends, and immediately divined what it was. As soon as Mr. Arnold had gone, she began to rally Ella on the subject, but, to her amazement, Ella frigidly informed her that she was quite mistaken in her surmises—that, meaning all she had said the previous day about clod-hoppers, there was not the slightest danger of her ever taking more than a passing interest in one of that objectionable class, at which statement Jessie went off into a fit of laughter that threatened to end in hysterics.

"It seems to me that you are in uncommonly high spirits for a girl with a severely sprained ankle," complained Ella.

"Oh, it does not pain—that is, not much," returned Jessie, and a sprained ankle isn't half so bad as some other things—a broken heart, for example."

Somehow Ella did not enjoy Jessie's company as much as usual, and soon made an excuse for leaving her. All the way home she kept repeating to herself her statement of the preceding night—"I'll never marry him, never in the world."

The next chapter will be by "Lancelot."

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Some of the old-time members of the Merry-Go-Round will remember "Hazel Thornton," who was ever a welcome guest at our meetings; these will join with Miss Prudence in welcoming her home again after her long absence:

The bad penny always returns, dear Miss Prudence, even though it be after many days, and I hope you will let me in once more. Seven years I've been away, but time goes so swiftly that were it not for the numbers of new names I see, I could fancy myself still an active member of the M. G. R. I hope a whole lot of the "old timers" will drop in so I will not feel lost. I am sure that Miss Prudence will remember me, and "Terrence," of the Wonder Column. Poor "Terrence," I wonder if he ever recovered from that "impediment" in his "handwriting" that he once told us of?

Do we still have state presidents? You see I have to begin all over again. Since I have visited you I have seen something of Wyoming, a good deal of Colorado and New Mexico, a little of Texas and Old Mexico, and heaps—sand heaps—of Arizona, our present home. While no one, however enthusiastic, could ever mistake this state for "The Garden of Eden, U. S. A.," still in many respects it is a pleasant place to live in. But they say that I can be satisfied anywhere, so I may not be a good judge.

I read of the Thanksgiving dinner and wish I might have been to it. Some day, if you will all come down, I will show you life in the desert, and tell you of our trips "over the line" to Juarez, and take you to visit the old Missions there and at Tucson. Just now, however, I think I had better give others a chance, at least until I learn that there are some who will still remember and welcome their old friend—"Hazel Thornton."

A letter from "Sunflower Kid" tells us that he is "laid on the shelf of idleness by ill health." We all send condolence and the hope that he will soon be able to come down from the shelf. "The Little Mother" comes in long enough to assure us of her continued interest and to tell Miss Prudence of certain conditions in her home that are giving this "Little Mother" abundant opportunities of practicing our mottoes.

"Frankie" fears the "office cat." Rest easy, "Frankie," the cat never takes notice of letters that are written with a lead pencil and are unsigned by any reliable name.

## OVER THE HILLS.

Over the hills and far away
A little boy steals from his morning play,
And under the blossoming apple tree
He lies and he dreams of the things to be;
Of battles fought and of victories won,
Of wrongs o'erthrown and of great deeds done—
Of the valor that he shall prove some day,
Over the hills and far away—
Over the hills and far away!

Over the hills and far away,
It's O for the toil the livelong day!
But it mattered not to the soul aflame
With a love for riches and power and fame!
On, O man! while the sun is high—
On to the certain joys that lie
Yonder where blazeth the noon of day;
Over the hills and far away—
Over the hills and far away!

Over the hills and far away,
An old man lingers at close of day;
Now that his journey is almost done,
His battles fought and his victories won,
The old-time honesty and truth,
The trustfulness and the friends of youth,
Home and mother—where are they?
Over the hills and far away—
Over the hills and far away!

—Eugene Field.

## A TRUE STORY ABOUT MR. BLUE JAY.

I had always heard stories about the disagreeable disposition of the Blue Jay family, but I never liked to believe them—the Blue Jays are such handsome birds!

Last summer I had an opportunity to watch a pair, and now I think, myself, that some Blue Jays are not very amiable.

The two bright creatures chose a branch in the great maple by my pantry window on which to build their nest. I soon noticed that when Mr. Blue Jay might just as well have been at work as not he was so busy telling Mrs. Blue Jay that she must "work a leedle, work a leedle, work a leedle," he quite forgot to work himself! When he did help he used coarse twigs for the outside because they went so much farther than small ones, and he was not at all particular about the lining. Instead of hunting for horsehair and bits of wool, he took the dead grass at the foot of the tree because it was less trouble!

But Mrs. Blue Jay didn't seem to mind the rough nest, nor Mr. Blue Jay's idle habits. She used to sit there on her eggs and turn her head this way and that, to watch him as he flew about. He was such a beautiful fellow, with the softest of blue coats and the blackest of satin ties, that she thought he was too fine to work, and she hoped the children would look like him.

But one day a dreadful thing happened to him.

That morning instead of going to the brook, he flew down to the ice-water drain to get a drink of water, and almost at once he saw another bird marching straight towards him. (It was only his reflection in the cellar window, but Mr. Blue Jay did not know that.) With a shrill cry of rage he ruffled his feathers and, hopping toward the window, raised his wings to strike. The other bird did the same thing. This made him so angry that he bounded into the air like a ball and drove his sharp beak against the window. He meant to make an end of the saucy fellow—but there he was, still unharmed.

Mr. Blue Jay was so angry now that he fairly screamed as he tried it all over, his feet and bill striking against the glass. Mrs. Blue Jay heard the noise, and almost stood on her eggs, looking down to learn what was the matter.

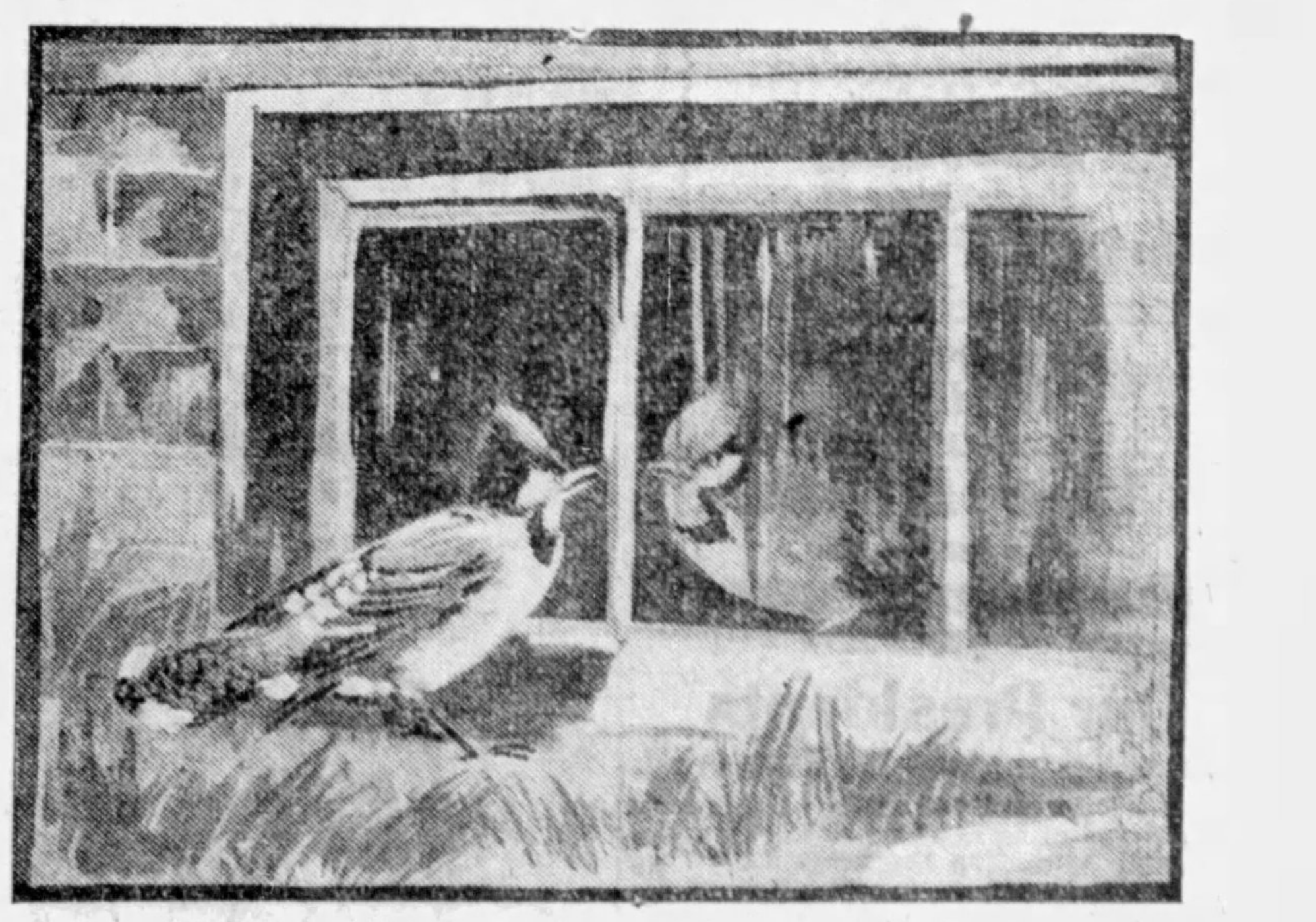
I could see the poor thing flutter. "Jaygee," she called gently, "I'm so hungry! Bring me up a bug, won't you, dear?" She did this to get him away from the other bird, I suppose.

"Just wait until I finish this rascal," he called back.

He spent the morning fighting; and by afternoon he was so tired that he had to stay on the nest while Mrs. Blue Jay hunted bugs for herself.

The next morning it was the same thing over again. Even when the little birds were hatched, Mrs. Blue Jay had to feed herself and the four hungry children, because each time that Mr. Blue Jay went for a drink he would forget his family and everything else in fighting the bird in the window.

I used to hear Mrs. Blue Jay pleading but all in vain. Mr. Blue Jay might have gone on fighting until this very time, if one day he had not nearly broken his wing trying to kill the bird in the glass. That taught him a lesson!—Pearl Howard Campbell in Little Folks.



HE SAW ANOTHER BIRD.—L. C.

## Banner Puzzlers

For December.

*New Work—Metta*
*Solutions—W. P. E.*

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a Commodore in the American navy, born in Maryland in 1759, and died 1818. His principal exploit was the capture of the General Monk, a British vessel of 20 guns, his own ship the Hyder Ali, only carrying 16 guns. The battle took place off the Delaware Capes, in 1782. He was in command of the flotilla which defended the Chesapeake during the British invasion of 1812, and was severely wounded in the battle of Bladensburg.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

My room is 15 ft. long, 12 ft. wide and 8 ft. high. What is the shortest distance a fly can go from one lower corner to the farthest upper corner, walking all the way?

3.—SQUARE WORD.

X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X

1.—To bestow in answer to prayer.
2.—An additional clause to a parliamentary bill.
3.—To love in the highest degree.
4.—Physical force or steadiness.
5.—Large perennial plants.

4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 36 letters. My 3-7-21-1 is a funeral drapery; my 12-6-20-34-27 is found in every house; my 33-10-30-5-32 every one has; my 4-19-29-11-8 is a loud cry; my 3-15-35-24 is a kind of wood; my 9-14-2-16-36 is to unite closely; my 28-14-26-22-25-17 is a number; my 18-23-7-5-31-13 is to seize abruptly, and my whole is (or should be) a favorite motto with every young woman

5.—QUERY.

Who were the "Loco Focos"? What gave them the name, and what were their principles?

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "Life altogether is but a crumbling ruin, when we turn to look behind; a shattered column here, where a massive portal stood; the broken shaft of a window to mark my lady's bower, and a moldering heap of blackened stones where the glowing flames once leapt; and over all, the tinted lichen and the ivy clinging green."

**Answers to Puzzles of Jan. 29.**

1.—Charles Goodyear.

2.—Words forming hour-glass: Thinker, there, owe, Y, toy, March, looking. Centrals—New York.

3.—If it takes 8 bricks to each course, and 6 courses to lay up 1 ft. (the bricks being 2 inches thick), it will take 48 bricks to lay 1 ft. of chimney, and 30 ft. will require 30x48 bricks, or 1,440 bricks.

4.—Than-a-tops-is; Thanatopsis, by Wm. C. Bryant.

5.—Henry VIII invaded France, and at Guinegate the French cavalry fled so fast that the victory was known as "The Battle of the Spurs."

6.—James Russell Lowell wrote:

"To change and change is life; to move and never rest.
Not what we are, but what we hope, is best."

**Chat.**

R. Davis, the Schoolmistress was very glad, indeed, to hear from you again after your long silence.

E. M. Slifer, thank you for the problem; it looks to be a "good one."

Howard F. Stewart, you are growing to be my star pupil in point of attendance.

R. S. Walker, the Column will gladly welcome you as a "regular."

**Millions of "Spellers."**

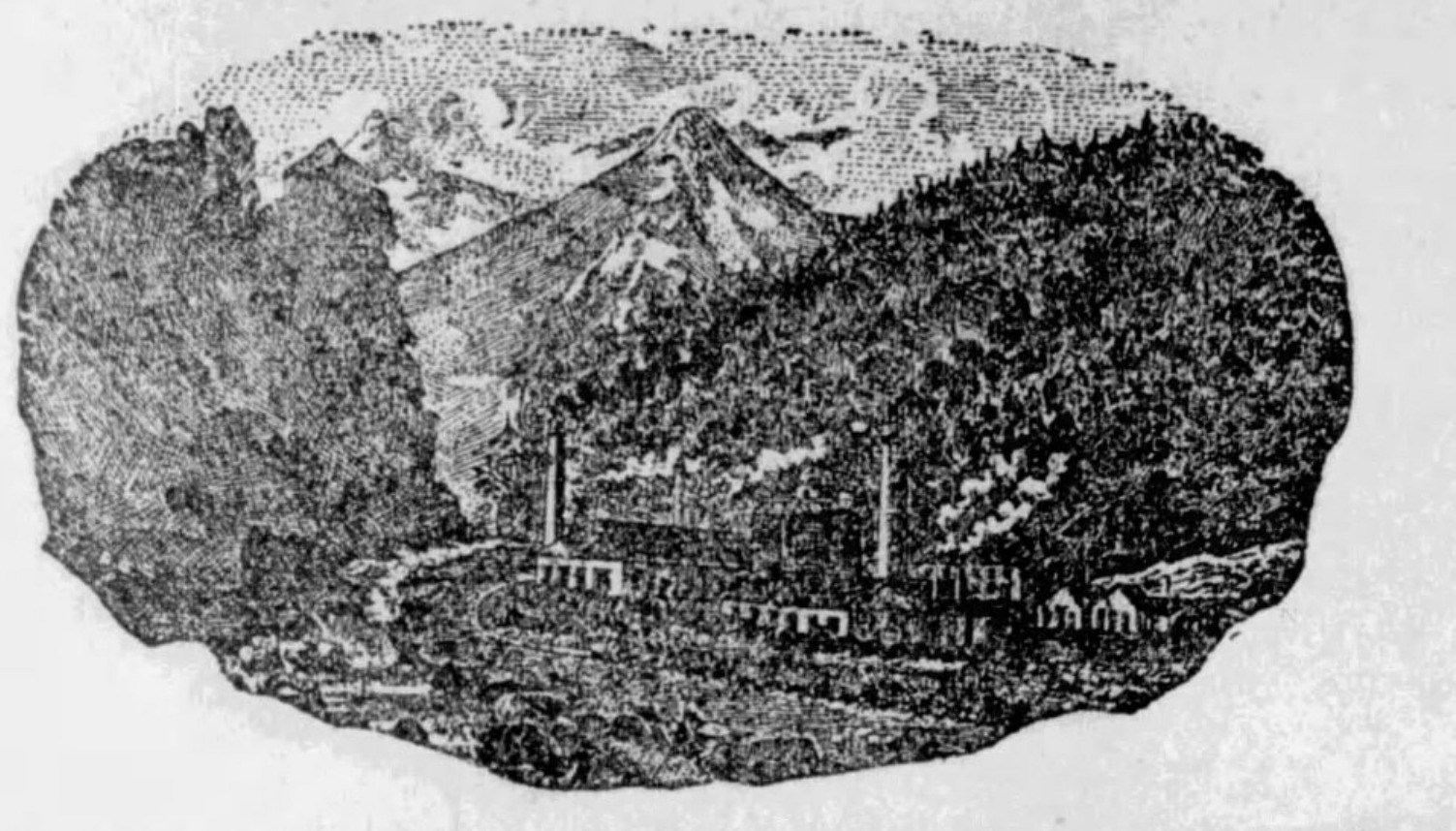
The sales of some modern American novels have reached into the hundreds of thousands, and two, one of which is modern, the other a classic, have passed the million mark. Webster's old Spelling Book may not have been as exciting as these novels, but as a "seller" it surpassed them all so far as to be in a class by itself. The history, recently published, of the firm which printed the Spelling Book for a great many years contains some interesting figures. The smallest number sold during any one year was more than a third of a million, in 1862; the largest, more than a million and a-half, in 1866; and during the entire thirty-five years when the firm in question published the books more than thirty-one million copies were sold. It is doubtful if any book except the Bible ever equaled or even approached this record.

This Fine Apron FREE

Every lady wants a work apron. This is just the one you will like. All new subscribers for the People's Popular Monthly may own one free. The People's Popular Monthly is a fine 24-page, beautifully illustrated home magazine for women, filled with bright, interesting stories and well edited departments on home dress-making, fashion, cooking, chats with girls, flowers, events of the month, etc. It is really a dollar magazine, but will send it one full year and a pattern with complete instructions for making the work apron to any address on receipt of 25 cents. This apron is a prize pattern. Takes 4⅞ yards of material, one yard wide. Only two buttons. Small, medium and large size. This is a special offer in order to introduce this fine magazine to new readers. The magazine for one year and the pattern sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents silver. Send to-day.

PEOPLE'S POPULAR MONTHLY, 723 Manhattan Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

# A Certain Dividend Payer



It should be thoroughly understood that **the investment opportunity** offered by

***THE NATIONAL GOLD & SILVER MINING CO.,***

**is a certain milling proposition** with $200,000 **worth of ore on the dumps now, ready for the concentrating mill and the large values in sight in the mines** (over $2,000,000) with but a small part of the magnificent property opened up, the company has reached a point **where the only thing necessary to pay dividends—and large ones**—is the completion of the concentrating mill. A limited allotment of treasury shares is offered **until March 1st**, unless sooner sold, at

## 20 CENTS A SHARE

**(PAR VALUE $1.00)**

**This stock will reach par and pay large dividends, as soon as the 100 ton (daily) mill is completed.** A 100 ton mill will earn the company $300,000 yearly and we propose to increase the capacity of our mill to 500 tons daily in the near future.

**Points To Consider:**

- These mines are owned—not leased.
- Located within two miles of Railroad and switch.
- Market for output constant—Gold and Silver.
- Climate mild—admit constant work.
- Fuel and water ample.
- Labor and supplies cheap.
- No obstacle to rapid delivery and construction of plant.
- No long wait after mill is up before yielding profits.
- Ore already mined to run mill nearly a year.
- More already uncovered worth **$2,000,000 and upwards.**
- Each share is equal. No preferences whatever.
- No personal liability to any stockholder.

**BUY NOW** **Get the benefit of all increases in value and all dividends.**

The Company is managed by men of recognized ability and integrity, long known as leaders in the commercial world. Men whose previous commercial accomplishments guarantee the stability and success of this undertaking.

**The Following Table Shows What You Can Get For Your Money if You Invest Before March 1st, our closing date.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $2,000 will buy | 10,000 Shares, par | $10,000 |
| 1,000 will buy | 5,000 Shares, par, | 5,000 |
| 200 will buy | 1,000 Shares, par | 1,000 |
| 100 will buy | 500 Shares, par | 500 |
| 40 will buy | 200 Shares, par | 200 |
| 20 will buy | 100 Shares, par | 100 |

If you cannot pay the full amount of your subscription in cash, we will accept 25 per cent with your order, 25 per cent in thirty days and 50 per cent in sixty days.

President, MARK R. SHERMAN, formerly a Director & Vice President of the Western State Bank of Chicago; Secretary, SAMUEL W. WINN, formerly Cashier and Manager of the Securities Department; Treasurer, EDWIN HEARTT, a practical miner of years' experience, who is now on the ground overseeing the construction of the mill.

Bank Reference: Western State Bank of Chicago.

**WRITE US TO RESERVE YOU A BLOCK OF THESE SHARES**

For this allotment will go quickly. Many are having share reserved while getting money ready. Why not you? Our prospectus tells the story. It is **FREE** and the most straightforward story of a money making opportunity ever offered. Write for it today.

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**Suite Z, 70 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.**

# WORK OF CONGRESS.

## Proceedings of Week in House and Senate.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The senate passed, without objection or discussion, the Elkins bill to further regulate railroad transportation. Another bill passed amends sections 5191 and 5192 of the revised statutes, so as to allow national banks to keep their reserve in cities of 30,000 population, instead of 50,000 population, as at present. A house bill also was passed for the officers and crew of the steamship Charleston, which was lost in the Philippine islands. The army appropriation bill was also passed. The provision establishing a general staff was eliminated. Later the independent measure, identical in its provisions with the general staff section of the army bill, was passed, after having been reconsidered to permit the incorporation of an amendment by Mr. Berry placing the chief of staff exclusively under the direction of the President. The bill now goes to conference. Mr. Quarles continued his remarks in opposition to the statehood bill, speaking for two hours and a half without concluding.

# Weak Men Cured Free

**Send Name and Address To-Day. You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.**

## INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send you the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

**Health, Strength and Vigor For Men.**

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.

The house spent practically the whole day on claims bills coming over from last week. Mr. Payne, the floor leader of the majority, fought them all, but succeeded in defeating only three bills. After the claims measures were disposed of, general debate on the postoffice appropriation bill was resumed and Mr. Robb (Mo.) addressed the house on the trust question. The bills to pay the widow of Samuel A. Muhleman, one of the victims of the Ford theatre disaster, $5,000, and to pay George C. Ellison, former engineer at the Capitol, $5,000 for expenses incurred in defending himself against the charge of murder, were defeated.

Washington, Feb. 4.—In the Senate, Mr. Hale presented the report of the conferees on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, which was agreed to. Toward the end of the session there was a lively passage of words between Mr. Gallinger and Mr. Beveridge. The former declared Mr. Beveridge and his followers on the statehood bill were prolonging the debate in pursuance of a "deliberate and premeditated system of obstruction." Mr. Quay injected some humor into the debate after Mr. Kean, who had held the floor for some time in opposition to the bill, announced that he would postpone his remarks on account of a severe cold, by saying that the infirmities of the opponents of statehood were increasing to such an extent that he expected soon to see them all in a hospital. The general staff bill was reconsidered and passed with an amendment putting the chief of staff under the direction of the President, "and the Secretary of War under the direction of the President." The Senate concurred in the amendment of the House providing for a new Department of Agriculture building and fixing the cost at $1,500,000. This passed the bill.

The general debate on the postoffice appropriation bill was enlivened by an interesting discussion of the tariff question. It was participated in by Mr. Sibley (Rep., Pa.), Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.) and Mr. Griggs (Dem., Ga.). The consideration of the postoffice bill in committee of the whole was completed, but it was not passed. The annual attempt to strike out the appropriation for special mail facilities between Washington and New Orleans and Kansas and Newton, Kan., was led this year by Mr. Talbert (Dem., S. C.), who followed up his motion after it was defeated in committee of the whole with a motion in the House to recommit the bill with instructions to eliminate the provision. His motion was pending when the House adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Most of the time in the Senate today was occupied by debate on the statehood bill, with polygamy as the chief topic. The pure-food bill passed by the House was read, and an amendment was agreed to providing that nothing in the act shall be held to apply to substances or materials manufactured and sold exclusively for use in the arts and industries, but only when manufactured and sold as drugs or foods. Mr. McCumber, in charge of the bill, detailed the efforts which have been made for the last fifteen years to secure legislation of this kind, and explained the amendments which the Senate committee inserted. Consideration of the bill was not concluded at 2 o'clock, when the statehood bill was taken up. Mr. Kean, who had intended continuing his remarks begun yesterday in opposition to the statehood bill, yielded the floor so often that before he resumed the Senate went into executive session.

The time of the House was chiefly occupied with a debate on the anti-trust bill. The bill to expedite anti-trust prosecutions was passed without debate, as was the postoffice appropriation bill. Mr. Hitt (Illinois) presented the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, and it was adopted. The army general staff bill was sent to conference, Mr. Hull (Iowa), Mr. Parker (N. J.) and Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.), being named as conferees. Mr. Klutz (N. C.), announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Moody, which occurred today at Waynesville, N. C., and offered appropriate resolutions, which were adopted. The following committee was appointed to attend the funeral: Messrs. Klutz, N. C.; Blackburn, N. C.; Claude Kitchin, N. C.; Brownlow, Tenn.; Tate, Ga.; Finley, S. C.; Johnson, S. C.; Lane, Va.; Haugen, Wis.; Henry, Conn.; Randell, Texas; Clark, Mo.; Pou and Small, N. C. As a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The time in the Senate was largely occupied by discussion of the isthmian canal question, the resolution introduced by Mr. Morgan calling on the secretary of the navy for correspondence regarding the military occupation of the bays of Panama and Colon being under debate in both open and secret session. A conference was agreed to on the general state bill, and Messrs. Cockrell, Quarles and Foraker were appointed conferees. Bills were passed as follows:

Senate bill amending the revised statutes so as to provide for the detail of retired officer of the army and navy to assist in military instruction in schools; Senate bill authorizing the President to reinstate Alexander G. Pendleton, Jr., as a cadet in the United States Military Academy; Senate bill incorporating in the District of Columbia the American Academy in Rome, the object being to establish and maintain an institution to promote the study and practice of the fine arts and to aid and stimulate the education and training of architects, painters, sculptors and other artists. The House amendments to the bill to expedite trials in cases under the Sherman anti-trust law were agreed to. A resolution offered by Mr. Stewart was adopted authorizing the committee on Indian affairs "to investigate and report upon such matters affecting the Indians or the Indian service as the committee shall consider expedient." The committee is empowered to sit during the sessions of the Senate or during the recess in Washington or such other places as it may desire to visit. Mr. Kean then resumed his remarks in opposition to the omnibus statehood bill. After he had spoken a short time the Senate adjourned out of respect to the memory of Representative Moody, of North Carolina, who died yesterday.

The day in the House was devoted to general debate on the anti-trust bill; the vote upon which will be taken tomorrow. Mr. Foss (Ill.) reported the naval appropriation bill.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The Littlefield anti-trust bill was received by the Senate from the House and referred to the committee on judiciary. The army appropriation bill was sent to conference, Messrs. Proctor, Quarles and Cockrell being named conferees. Mr. Carmack of Tennessee, addressed the Senate on the Rawlins resolution calling for the records of courts-martial of officers serving in the Philippines. The resolution went over, and the statehood bill was taken up, Mr. Kean of New Jersey, speaking in opposition. He yielded to Messrs. Rawlins, Clay, Hale, Patterson and Elkins, who discussed the fitness of the people of New Mexico and Arizona for statehood and the influence of the Mormon church in politics. After a brief executive session, in which was presented a memorial from the state of Washington protesting against the ratification of the Alaskan boundary treaty, the Senate adjourned.

The House spent practically the entire day upon two District of Columbia bills, one to authorize the government to advance $6,000,000 to the district and the other to report on the union station bill. The former was defeated and the latter sent back to conference after a motion to recede from the amendment of the House to cut down the appropriations for the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio railroads from $1,500,000 to $1,000,000 had been voted down. Mr. Richardson took exception to the presentation of the conference report on the department of commerce bill at yesterday's memorial session, contending that the action was void. The speaker ruled that it was regular, as it had been repeatedly held that Sunday could be made a legislative day. Mr. Richardson protested against the ruling as a dangerous precedent, and moved to correct the journal so as to strike out the action of yesterday. Eleven Republicans voted with the Democrats for his motion, but it was defeated on a rising vote, 80 to 88. Mr. Richardson demanded the yeas and nays and the motion was carried, 116 to 101. Twenty Republicans voted with the Democrats. This action had the effect to postpone the consideration of the conference report on the department of commerce bill until tomorrow. The conference report on the bill to increase the salaries of federal judges was agreed to.

Washington, Feb. 7.—At the opening of the session of the Senate Mr. Gallinger presented a partial report of the conferees on the bill increasing pensions to ex-soldiers who have lost limbs. He stated that the House had changed the rates materially, increasing some of the pensions allowed under the act of 1890. The report was adopted and a further conference ordered. Mr. Morgan again called up his resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to forward papers on file in his department concerning the movements and correspondence of naval officers in Colombian waters, but was informed that the resolution had gone to the calendar under the rules. He claimed that, notwithstanding the rule, the resolution is before the Senate, and he pleaded for a vote upon it, saying that the world wanted the information asked for, whether the Senate wanted it or not. By unanimous consent the resolution was taken up, and a vote was taken on Mr. Hall's motion to refer to the committee on naval affairs. The motion prevailed by a strict party vote, 31 to 18. The resolution was therefore referred, and when Mr. Morgan complained that it would not be acted upon by the committee Mr. Hale replied that it would not be favorably reported in its present form with his concent. The Senate then passed the following bills: Authorizing the promotion of Major William Crawford Gorgas, surgeon in the United States army; for the relief of Captain Joseph M. Sims, of the United States revenue cutter service; authorizing the construction of monuments on the Gettysburg battlefield; authorizing the settlement of accounts of officers of the army during the recent war; for the protection of wild animals, birds and fish in the forest reserves of the United States; for a pension of $75 each to the widows of Generals Sigel and Negley; authorizing the erection of an addition to the building for the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington, to be used as a laundry and stable, the cost being limited to $215,000; for the relief of the sureties of Captain Howgate. The statehood bill was then taken up and Mr. Kean proceeded with his speech in opposition to the bill.

In the absence of Speaker Henderson, who was confined to his hotel with a sore throat, Mr. Lacey of Iowa presided over the House. Some routine business preceded the resumption of the consideration of the anti-trust bill. The Senate amendments to the army appropriation bill were nonconcurred in and the bill was sent to conference. Messrs. Hull (Iowa), Capron (R. I.) and Hay (Me.) were appointed conferees. After the debabte under the five-minute rule the anti-trust bill was passed on roll call by a vote of 245 to 0.

# HAWAIIAN COINS.

Honolulu, Feb. 6.—The First National bank has received by the steamer Ventura, $50,000 in United States silver coin, shipped by the San Francisco mint. The bank will begin at once to redeem the Hawaiian issue of one million dollars, coined in 1883, during the reign of King Kalahaua. Dollars, half dollars and quarters will be redeemed, but the dimes will be allowed to circulate. Eight hundred thousand dollars of the issue will be redeemed. Other installments of silver will be sent here by the United States government.

### Danish West Indies.

Copenhagen, Feb. 9.—Some papers state that the question of the sale of the Danish West Indies is about to be revived. Fresh proposals, it is said, will be presented by a representative of the United States.

# THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

## Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

# KNOWS NO DISTINCTION.

## Rich and Poor Alike Suffer From Catarrh In This Climate.

All observant physicians have noticed the enormous increase in catarrhal diseases in recent years, and the most liberal and enlightened have cheerfully given their approval to the new internal remedy, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, as the most successful and by far the safest remedy for catarrh yet produced.

One well-known catarrh specialist, as soon as he had made a thorough test of this preparation, discarded inhalers, washes and sprays, and now depends entirely upon Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in treating catarrh, whether in the head, throat or stomach.

Dr. Risdell says, "In patients who had lost the sense of smell entirely and even where the hearing has begun to be affected from catarrh, I have had fine results after only a few weeks' use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets. I can only explain their action on the theory that the cleansing and antiseptic properties of the tablets destroy the catarrhal germs wherever found because I have found the tablets equally valuable in catarrh of the throat and stomach as in nasal catarrh."

Dr. Estabrook says, "Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are especially useful in nasal catarrh and catarrh of the throat, clearing the membranes of mucus and speedily overcoming the hawking, coughing and expectorating."

Any sufferer from catarrh will find Stuart's Catarrh Tablets will give immediate relief, and being in tablet form and pleasant to the taste, are convenient and always ready for use as they can be carried in the pocket and used at any time as they contain no poisonous drugs, but only the cleansing, antiseptic properties of Eucalyptus bark, blood root and Hydrastin.

All druggists sell the tablets at 50 cents for complete treatment.

# TO THE HAGUE.

## The Entire Venezuelan Question to Be Submitted.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—Following President Roosevelt's declination of the invitation of the allied powers to arbitrate the question as to whether they shall receive preferential treatment in the settlement of their claims against Venezuela over the other creditor nations, the ambassadors of the powers are today engaged on preliminaries with reference to the signing of the protocol to refer that question to The Hague tribunal, and the immediate raising of the blockade.

The administration, it is stated in an official quarter, was unwilling to approve the effort of the British government to eliminate Minister Bowen from the negotiations, and moreover the President could not have accepted the invitation of the allies, even had he been so disposed, without the consent of the other negotiator, Minister Bowen, and this the allies did not obtain or request in their note of invitation to the President. So President Roosevelt firmly and promptly declined to pass upon the question at issue on his own responsibility. The President did not wish to become involved in the controversy in any direct way. He has stood by the attitude which he assumed last December, that the United States will not undertake arbitration responsibility in these disputes.

### Satisfaction in London.

London, Feb. 7.—The announcement from Washington that the Venezuela protocols are in course of preparation, confirming the hopeful views of the situation expressed here, has created great satisfaction. During the latter part of the week official circles here evinced quiet confidence that in spite of alarming reports, a settlement was in sight. There have been private expressions of intense irritation at Minister Bowen's alleged breach of etiquette, but these have never been allowed to interfere with the determination voiced by both the British and German diplomats to secure a termination of the difficulty through any feasible channel.

Ambassador Herbert's strictures found sympathetic support in Downing street, and apparently formed the subject of exchanges of messages between Berlin, London and Rome, whence the representatives of those powers at Washington were instructed to present a united front and prevent the recurrence of the publication of news of the nature of which he had complained.

The refusal of President Roosevelt to arbitrate the question as to whether the powers shall receive preferential treatment in the settlement of their claim against Venezuela, is regretted, but as cabled yesterday, it was anticipated here.

The strong disinclination of the British foreign office to have recourse to The Hague court of arbitration was founded chiefly on the fear that between now and the rendering of the court's decision new complications may arise, and the decision to refer the matter to The Hague was only arrived at as a last resort when the negotiations threatened to drag on indefinitely. The officials are confident that The Hague court will give the allies at least some measure of different treatment in the settlement of claims from that accorded other nations who did not take aggressive steps to secure their alleged rights.

Beyond some comparatively slight deliberations over the wording of the protocols, no further trouble is expected here, where the raising of the blockade will be regarded with almost as much relief as it will in Venezuela.

Washington, Feb. 9.—As the Venezuela issue stands today the British protocol is so drawn that Mr. Bowen may accept it in principle. But the German draft is unacceptable. The statement made was that while the Germans, with the other allies, in principle accept the reference to The Hague of the question of allowing preferential claims, yet their protocol is so drawn as to practically require such preferential treatment in advance of the submission of the case to that tribunal.

Mr. Bowen feels that the German protocol would not be acceptable to the Venezuelan government, and he has therefore declined to sign it in its present form, which necessitates a reference of the document back to Berlin.

Baron von Sternburg, the German minister, was very active this morning in his efforts to hasten the negotiations and spent some time with the British ambassador and with Mr. Bowen at the latter's hotel.

# HOBSON'S RESIGNATION.

New York, Feb. 6.—Captain Richmond P. Hobson, of the United States navy, said he had information from a reliable source that legislation that would have enabled him to go on the retired list had been held up in the House naval affairs committee at Washington by Congressman Bankhead. The Congressman represents the Sixth Alabama district in which Captain Hobson lives, and the captain said that he believed, on the information which had come to him, that Mr. Bankhead's opposition was due to his political interests. Captain Hobson said that construction work in the tropics, where the reflection of the sun's rays on the water is intense, had impaired his eyesight. He had been invalided from a Manila hospital after being forced by weak eyes to quit work.

Congressman Bankhead denies that he had anything to do with the legislation referred to by Captain Hobson.

Secretary Moody, has decided, in view of Constructor Hobson's decision, not to reconsider his proffered resignation, to accept the same. He will take occasion formally to record the navy's high appreciation of the officer's worth. He has been in the navy eighteen years.

### Tower Has a Residence.

Berlin, Feb. 9.—Charlemagne Tower has found a house for ambassadorial residence. It is a magnificent mansion in the Konigsplatz in the Theirgarten overlooking the reichstag.

# FIERCE TORNADO

## Like That at Galveston Swept the Society Islands.

San Fransicco, Feb. 9.—News of a fearful loss of life in a destructive storm that swept over the South Sea islands last month has reached here by the steamer Mariposa direct from Tahiti. The loss of life is estimated at 1,000 persons. On Jan. 13 last, a huge tidal wave, accompanied by a terrific hurricane, attacked the Society islands and the Tuamotu group with fearful force, causing death and devastation never before equalled in a land of storms.

The storm raged several days, reaching its maximum strength between Jan. 14 and Jan. 16. From the meager news received at Tahiti up to the time of the sailing of the Mariposa it is estimated that 1,000 of the islanders lost their lives. It is feared that later advices will increase this number.

The first news of the disaster reached Papeeta, Tahiti, Jan. 26 by the schooner Eimeo. The captain of the schooner placed the fatalities at 500. The steamer Excelsior arrived at Papeete the following day with 400 destitute survivors. The captain of the Excelsior estimated the total loss of life to be 800. These figures comprised only the deaths on the three islands of Hao, Hikuera and Makokan, whose ordinary population is 1,800. On Hikuera island, where 1,000 inhabitants were engaged in pearl diving, nearly one-half were drowned. On an adjacent island 100 more were washed out to sea.

Makokan and Hao are depopulated. Conservative estimates at Tahiti place the number of islands visited by the tidal wave and hurricane at 80. All of them are under the control of the French governor at Tahiti.

The surviving inhabitants are left destitute of food, shelter and clothing, all having been swept away by the storm.

The French government, upon receipt of news of the disaster, took prompt measures to relieve the distressed districts and dispatched two warships with fresh water and provisions. The Italian man-of-war Calabria accompanied the French vessels on their errand of mercy. As the supply of fresh water and provisions was totally exhausted by the storm it is feared that many lives will be lost before the relief ships can arrive.

So far as known eight white people were among the drowned. Included in these were Alexander Bradner, N. P. Plunkett of Oakland, T. D. Donnelly, formerly a fireman on the steamship Australia, and the local agent of G. Coppenrath, a merchant of Papeete. Added to this number was an unknown woman, who committed suicide from fright.

As the islands were barely 20 feet above sea level and were not surrounded by coral reefs it was necessary for all the inhabitants to take to the cocoanut trees when the tidal waves began to cover the land. These trees grow to an immense height, many reaching an altitude of 100 feet. All of the lower trees were covered by the raging seas which swept with pitiless force about and over them. The natives in the taller trees were safe until the cocoanut roots gave way and then they, too, were swept out into the sea.

The four hundred survivors brought by the Excelsior to Papeete gained the ship's side by swimming three and four miles from the tops of the cocoanut trees. The Einroe, though badly damaged by the storm, also brought off as many persons as could swim to her sides; she, like the Excelsior, being unable to run close to the shores because of the violence of the ocean swells, which continued to run abnormally high for a week after the tidal disturbances. Another schooner, the Gaulois, from the Maquesan Islands, 600 miles from Tahiti, encountered the hurricane while on the way to the latter place, and only the timely action of the captain in having the cargo, consisting of 30 head of cattle, 35 pigs and 30 tons of cotton, jettisoned, saved the little craft from destruction. Even with this precaution the life of one man was lost by waves sweeping the decks.

One of the many acts of heroism reported is that of a woman, who climbed one of the tall cocoanut trees, and lashed her babe to the branches, hanging to the body of the tree beneath the little one as best she could. There they remained for ten hours, suffering great torture until finally rescued. Thousands of tons of copper and more than 200 tons of mother of pearl shells are known to have been lost. The pearl shells are valued at $1,800 per ton, and many valuable pearls may now be lost to the world forever, as these were considered some of the best pearl islands in the world.

Among the passengers on the Mariposa was G. W. Waterbury, formerly of Chicago, who was in that portion of the storm which visited the island of Raitea, one of the Leeward islands, located some distance to the west of the ill-fated Tuamotu. Here much damage was done, although no lives were lost. A well built road, constructed by the French government, was demolished, bridges were carried away, buildings overturned and shattered, and pieces of big ships, old wreckage and cocoanut trees were heaped high along the coast line. Returning to Tahiti the little schooner upon which he sailed was almost swamped by the high seas, and a waterspout came near to the boat at some places.

### One of the Victims.

Oakland, Cal., Feb. 9.—Nathan P. Plunkett, who is reported to be among the victims of the tidal wave in the Tahiti islands, was the son of Mrs. Ellen Plunkett, of this city, widow of a former member of the board of supervisors. He was well known in Oakland. Two years ago he sailed for South America, and has since indulged his natural inclination to rove by visiting nearly every country in the world. He was 23 years of age.

# EARL OF DENBIGH COMING

Boston, Feb. 9.—The Earl of Denbigh is to visit Boston the coming summer. He is coming as the commander of the Honorable Artillery Company of London when that company will visit the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston.

EARL OF DENBIGH.

### Concession in China.

Antwerp, Feb. 9.—The Metropole announces that Belgium has obtained a concession on the Pei-Ho river, north of Tien-Tsin.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST FROM NOW UNTIL JULY 1st FOR 50¢

# Americans of To-Day and To-Morrow

**By Senator Albert J. Beveridge**

A set of brilliant personal articles outlining some distinctively American types of to-day and forecasting future types that will be the product of present conditions.

# Salaries and Savings

**By Hon. Leslie M. Shaw**

*Secretary of the Treasury*

This is the first of a series of papers in which some successful business men will tell how to save money and to invest it safely.

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Hon. Grover Cleveland will continue to be a regular contributor on great political questions of the day.

## Try the NEW POST to July

New features, more of them, greatly improved. A handsomely printed and beautifully illustrated weekly magazine. Established 175 years and circulating nearly half a million copies every week.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
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THE SATURDAY EVENING POST FROM NOW UNTIL JULY 1st FOR 50¢

# A BATTLE NEAR MANILA

## American Killed in Engagement With Insurgents.

Manila, Feb. 10.—A force of 100 constabulary under Inspector Keithly, Sunday, defeated a body of 200 insurgents near Maraquina, a small town seven miles from Manila city, after a severe engagement, in which Inspector Harris and one man of the constabulary were killed and two other men of the constabulary wounded. The enemy left fifteen dead and three wounded. Inspector Harris' home was at Atlanta, Ga.

The body of insurgents formed the main force of the irreconcilable General San Miguel. The constabulary was divided into three detachments, which were scouting in the Maraquina valley. The detachment commanded by Inspector Harris came upon the enemy, who were in a strongly entrenched position. Inspector Harris fell at the first volley, being hit five times.

The detachment of constabulary, although outnumbered, held its position until Inspector Keithly, with the main force, arrived, when the enemy were put to rout. Their headquarters were captured and burned and the constabulary seized the records of General San Miguel, who claims that he succeeded to the command of the insurrectionary forces when the other generals surrendered. He has only a handful of men under him and his operations have been of no consequence. The wounded Americans are all severely injured.

# NEW ACT PROHIBITS TORTURE IN PHILIPPINES

Manila, Feb. 10.—The Philippine commission has passed an act governing the constabulary. It creates a summary court for the trial of light offenses, gives the civil courts jurisdiction over serious offenses, forbids the constabulary to administer the water cure, or resort to whipping or other punishments in order to obtain information from the natives, and provides for the drastic punishment of such offenses. In the measure are incorporated many of the regulations governing the American army.

# BOERS FOR TEXAS.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—G. M. McKinney, industrial agent for the Harriman lines is authority for the statement that 200,000 acres of land have been purchased for the Boers in Southwest Texas, between the San Antonio and Neuces rivers. The purchase is said to have been made by General Pearson, who has been investigating lands in various portions of the West and Southwest with a view of Boer colonization. It is stated that fully 20,000 Boer families are awaiting the result of General Pearson's investigations and will immigrate to America at once and settle in their new homes in Texas. Should the movement prove a success it is believed that in time a majority of the Africanders will become citizens of the United States and will found in the great Southwest a vast colony, with conditions as near as possible similar to those in the Transvaal.

The present colonization will be along the lines of the Southern Pacific in Texas, and the officials of the company, expect to assist the Boers in their initial efforts to raise rice and tobacco, for which that section of the country has recently been demonstrated to be peculiarly adapted. A determined effort was made by several Western and Southwestern railroads to induce Boer settlement, and it is possible that other colonies may be started in time.

### The Pretender Caught.

Madrid, Feb. 9.—A dispatch from Tangier to the Imparcial confirms the news that the pretender, Bu Hamara, is a prisoner of the Riata branch of the Kabylet tribe, which is ready to deliver him to the sultan for a ransom.

# MACEDONIA.

## Sultan Orders 240,000 Troops to Be Mobilized.

Paris, Feb. 7.—Official advices have been received here confirming the report that the Sultan of Turkey has ordered the immediate mobilization of 240,000 troops for a military demonstration in Macedonia. The step taken is regarded with apprehension by the French officials as being likely to involve complications between Turkey and Russia and Austria. It is said that the Russian and Austrian governments have agreed on a firm note to the sultan, which will be presented within the next few days insisting on administrative and official reforms in Macedonia. Although France will not be a party to the note she will approve of it. It is considered that the sultan's mobilization of such a vast army is clearly an effort to forestall the presentation of this note.

The mobilization of so many troops is regarded here as unwise and dangerous, especially as it is said that the soldiers who are to be brought into Macedonia from Asiatic Turkey are semi-barbarous levies and are hostile to Christians, which will tend to inaugurate another series of massacres. It is understood the powers are exchanging views as to the course to be pursued towards the mobilization of Turkish troops.

Constantinople, Feb. 9.—The plan for the proposed reforms in Macedonia, which the Russian and Austrian ambassadors will present to the porte this week is understood to contain no proposal of a political character, both Austria and Russia desiring the maintenance of the status quo. The scheme simply proposes palliative administrative measures.

Vienna, Feb. 9.—It is persistently asserted that Austria is preparing a partial mobilization of her military forces in view of possible events in the Balkans.

# GOING TO PHILIPPINES.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 10.—John T. McDonough, former secretary of state of New York, who has been offered the justiceship in the Philippine islands by President Roosevelt, and has accepted the place, is arranging his business affairs so as to leave for the islands at the earliest possible date.

JOHN T. M'DONOUGH.

# BRAZIL HOLDS ACRE.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 9.—In the recent government has replied to the Brazilian government, agreeing to Brizilian occupancy and administration of the Acre territory; pending the settlement of the dispute and offering to send a minister plenipotentiary to Brazil invested with full powers to negotiate a settlement.

# EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS

## Felt All Over the Central Mississippi Valley.

St. Louis, Feb. 9.—Two distinct earthquake shocks were felt in St. Louis and vicinity between 6:20 and 6:25 o'clock last night. The first shock was of almost twenty seconds' duration and while it was not so distinctly felt in St. Louis, in the western suburban towns and in Alton, Belleville, Edwardsville and other nearby towns in Illinois, it was sufficiently forceful to rattle dishes and swing doors. The second shock followed within two minutes and was slight and of short duration.

Owensburg, Ky., Feb. 9.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt here at 6:45 o'clock last night. Pictures were shaken from walls and tables in the second stories of many houses.

Peducah, Ky., Feb. 9.—A slight earthquake shock occurred here at about 6:45 o'clock last night. No damage was done and the duraton of the vibration was very brief.

Cloverport, Ky., Feb. 9.—An earthquae shock startled a number of Cloverport's citizens about 6:30 o'clock last night. No damage was done.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 9.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here at about 6:45 o'clock last night. The vibrations caused windows to rattle, but no damage was done.

Marion, Ill., Feb. 9.—An earthquake shock was felt here last evening. Preceding the shock a roaring noise was heard.

Cairo, Ills., Feb. 9.—An earthquake shock was felt in southern Illinois last evening. The seismic wave seemed to move from north to south.

Greencastle, Ind., Feb. 9.—Earthquake shocks caused some excitement here about 6:30 o'clock last night, but no damage was done.

Evansville, Ind., Feb. 9.—Earthquake shocks were reported throughout southern Indiana, as well as here, about 6:30 o'clock last night.

### TO REMOVE CAPITAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 4.—By an almost unanimous vote the house today decided to submit a joint and concurrent resolution at the next general election providing for the removal of the capital on account of "gambling, vice and immorality flourishing here," coupled with a complaint of "inadequate railroad facilities."

Williams, of Scott county, (Dem.) offered an amendment recommending St. Louis as a capital site, provided the latter city subscribed $1,000,000 for a capitol building. This was carried, as well as the suggestion to consider the Missouri world's fair building, if made a permanent structure, as suitable for capitol purposes.

### ADMIRAL WILDER DEAD.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—Rear Admiral Frank Wildes, who distinguished himself at the battle of Manila Bay, died suddenly on board the steamer China, on which he was returning from the Asiatic station. He was recently compelled by illness to give up his duties in Chinese waters, where he had almost continuously served during the last eight years.

### Uribe-Uribe's Suicide.

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 9.—The British steamer Para, which arrived here from Colon, brings the news of the suicide, on January 30, of the former Colombian revolutionary general, Uribe Uribe. The reports brought by the Para indicate the possibility of another revolution in opposition to the Panama canal treaty.

### Provisions Exhausted.

Falmouth, Eng., Feb. 7.—The German bark Herculese, from Puenta Arenas, July 19, arrived here today, 72 days overdue. Her provisions were exhausted and her crew were suffering severely from scurvy. Only five men were able to stand on their feet.

# $10,000 DONATED TO HYPNOTISM.

Dr. X. La Motte Sage, a Noted Scientist, Donates $10,000 to Be Used for the Publication and Free Distribution of a Valuable Work on Personal Magnetism and Hypnotic Influence.

**Wants to Demonstrate the Practical Value and Power of This New Science in Business, in Society, in the Home, in Politics, in Love, in Diseases, and as a Factor in Influencing and Swaying the Minds of People.**

**Prominent Business and Professional Men, Ministers of the Gospel and Others Heartily Indorse the Movement—A Noted College Undertakes the Work of Free Distribution.**

**Any One May Get a Book Absolutely Free So Long as the Edition Lasts and Master the Hidden Mysteries of This Marvelous Power at His Own Home—Many Jealously Guarded Secrets Made Public.**

Carnegie is giving away his fortune for libraries. Dr. X. La Motte Sage purposes to put the most useful book in all libraries, free of charge, right into the homes of the people. For this purpose he has just donated $10,000, and a big publishing house is busy day and night turning out the books for free distribution. The book Dr. Sage wishes to distribute free of charge is entitled "The Philosophy of Personal Influence." It is heartily indorsed by the ablest business men, ministers, doctors and lawyers of two continents. It is beautifully illustrated with the finest half-tone engravings, and every page is brimful of intensely interesting and practical information. It is a book which should be in every home. It is by far the most remarkable work of the kind that has ever been written, and it has truly created a sensation in the book world.

It explains numerous instances in which people have been secretly and instantaneously controllled by hynotic influence. It tells you how to learn to protect yourself from the use of hynotic power over you. It tells you how to learn to develop and use your magnetic power so as to wield a wonderful influence over those with whom you come in contact.

Men like Vanderbilt, Morgan, Rockefeller and other millionaires have studied the very methods explained in this book and have used them in their business to pile up millions. This book lays bare secrets in the lives of rich men of which you have never dreamed. It reveals all the hidden mysteries of personal magnetism, hypnotism, magnetic healing, etc., and discloses the real source of power and influence in every walk of life. It contains secret information of inestimable value to every person who wants to succeed in life. Many of the most prominent public men in this country have obtained this book and read every line, and they are daily using its teachings to their own profit and gain.

It explains to you the power by which you may cure yourself and others of all diseases and bad habits without the aid of drugs and medicines. It tells of a secret, instantaneous method by which you may produce a state of insensibility to pain in any part of the body, so that the teeth may be extracted and surgical operations performed without the use of cocaine, ether or anaesthetics of any kind.

It tells you how to learn to induce sleep in yourself or others at any time of the day or night that you may desire. It tells you of a subtle power by which you can develop your mental faculties, improve your memory, eradicate disagreeable tempers and habits in children, strengthen your will power and rise to a position of prominence in your community. It will truly make you a leader of men.

If you have not achieved the success to which your abilities and talents justly entitle you, if you would like to secure a good paying position, obtain an increase in salary, if you care to rise higher in your accepted business or calling, if you desire to wield a greater influence over others, if you care to win the love or friendship of some one you know, or if you long for fame or renown, you should write for a copy of this remarkable book at once.

The following extracts from a few of the letters received from some of the people who have read the book give an idea of its unusual character and great value.

Mrs. Mary Milner, 312 D Street, Pueblo, Colo., in a recent letter, says: "I was so sick and worried I could not eat or sleep. I used the methods on myself with wonderful success. Today I am perfectly well. I would not part with the information you gave me for any money."

Mr. T. L. Lindenstruth, 30 East South Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa., says: "Your work on personal magnetism is a fortune to any one starting in life. It is absolutely sure to bring success."

A. J. McGinnis, 60 Ohio Street, Allegheny, Pa., says: "When I wrote for your book I was laboring by the day. Now I am managing a business. This is certainly the best proof that could be offered of its great value. I advise every man who wishes to succeed in life to get a copy at once."

G. S. Lincoln, M. D., 101 Crutchfield Street, Dallas, Texas, writes: "Your methods of personal influence are marvelous. I have used them on my patients with wonderful results. They cure diseases when medicine and everything else fail."

S. R. King, M. D., Gillam, Ind., writes: "You have truly sent me the most remarkable book I have ever read. By the methods explained in your work, headache, backache, rheumatism and other diseases of long standing disappear like magic. Your instruction in personal magnetism is simply grand. It gives one a power and an influence over others which I did not dream it was possible for the average man to acquire. Your book is worth more than gold to any one starting in life. Its value cannot be estimated. My only regret is that it was not in my hands when I was a young man."

The New York Institute of Science has undertaken the free distribution of the book referred to. Big roller presses are running day and night to supply the demand until the $10,000 worth of books are distributed free. On account of the great expense incurred in preparing and printing this book, only those are requested to write for free copies who are especially interested and really and truly desire to achieve greater success, obtain more happiness or in some way better their condition in life. Please do not write through mere curiosity, as the free edition is limited. If you want a book write today, as the copies are going very fast. Never before in the history of the publishing business has there been such a great demand for any book as today exists for "The Philosophy of Personal Influence."

Remember at the present time it will be sent to your address absolutely free, postage prepaid. Address New York Institute of Science, Department R K 11, Rochester, N. Y.

# LETTER CARRIERS.

## President of the Organization on the Stand.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Letter Carrier Keller, of Cleveland, O., president of the national association of that organization, is in Washington in connection with the charges that he and his organization were too active during the last campaign. Mr. Keller has appeared before the civil service commission and denied that either he or the association as an organization took part in the fight in Representative Loud's district in California which resulted in Loud's defeat. Mr. Keller did not deny, however, that carriers as individuals participated in the campaign. The case is still under consideration by the civil service commission.

Mr. Loud, chairman of the postoffice committee, in closing the general debate on the postoffice appropriation bill in the house yesterday, reviewed the condition of the postal service and its phenomenal growth in recent years. He expressed the opinion that the postoffice appropriation bill for the next year should carry less than the pending measure. He was to retire from congress March 4, he said, and it was the last time he should address the house on the subject of postoffice legislation. Therefore, he desired to warn those who were to follow him of the insidious methods employed to increase the expenses of the postal service. The bills to classify postoffice clerks and letter carriers, he said, were in reality bills to increase the salaries of clerks and carriers. If these bills ever were taken up he exprssed the hope that the clauses providing for compulsory promotion would be stricken out. He expressed his regret that the rural free delivery service had not been placed under the contract system. The rural free delivery service, he declared, was the most extravagant bureau of the government. Mr. Loud was given close attention and was heartily applauded when he concluded.

### Porto Rican Church Bill.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Senator Foraker, from the senate committee on Porto Rico and Pacific Islands, today reported favorably the bill heretofore introduced by him for the disposition of the church lands of Porto Rico. The bill as reported authorized the appointment of a commission for the determination of the question.

# DISCUSSED BY CABINET

## Important Matters Before Mr. Roosevelt and Secretaries.

Washington, Feb. 10. — President Roosevelt and his cabinet were in session for nearly an hour and a half today, but at the conclusion of the meeting it was stated that, while some matters of importance were under consideration, no decisions regarding them had been reached.

Both the President and the members of his cabinet expressed themselves as reasonably well satisfied with the situation in congress as to anti-trust legislation. It is said they are assured now that practically such legislation as is desired is in a fair way of enactment.

Secretary Root brought again to the cabinet's attention the necessity for legislation regarding the currency of the Philippine islands. He presented dispatches received from Gov. Taft urging the enactment of remedial financial legislation and the efforts to obtain this legislation from congress were discussed. As viewed by the administration, the necessity for both financial and other remedial legislation for the Philippines is very urgent. Indeed, if something of the kind be not accomplished soon, there is apprehension that another rebellion may develop.

Consideration also was given of the status of the Venezuelan question. It is the belief of the President and the cabinet that Minister Bowen, as Venezuela's representative, will conclude with the representatives of allies satisfactory protocols in a few days. Satisfaction was expressed that the points in controversy were to be submitted to The Hague tribunal.

### ROOSEVELT CERTAIN.

Washington, Feb. 7.—"I have quit worrying about my own nomination," President Roosevelt said to a friend yesterday. "I consider that settled and I am quite sure that I will be the choice of the convention.

"What I am worrying about now is whom the Democrats will nominate. From all I can learn and from the trend of things in general it seems to me that a man from my own state, Judge Parker, will be my opponent."

# PRESIDENT'S BOLD MOVE

## In Making Public Standard Oil Telegrams.

Washington, Feb. 9.—All Washington is today talking of the President's bold stroke in knocking out the Standard Oil company and getting somewhat of a hold on the affairs of congress at the same time. It was the President who gave to the public the news that representatives of the oil monopoly had been in Washington trying to defeat all anti-trust legislation, and that telegrams had been received by senators signed John D. Rockefeller, urging that the anti-trust act pending be either emasculated or killed. This stroke of publicity on the part of the President has raised a storm in Washington and has rendered it morally certain that such legislation as the administration desires will be passed before March 4. If it is not, the President declares an extra session of the senate will surely follow. The mere fact that the head of the Standard Oil trust is using his influence against the pending measure is sufficient to insure success. Mr. Rockefeller, whatever his personal virtues may be, is not dearly loved by the average member of congress or by the public at large. Of all the trusts in the country the oil trust is the one which has the least respect here and which would stand the smallest chance of having its wishes gratified in legislation.

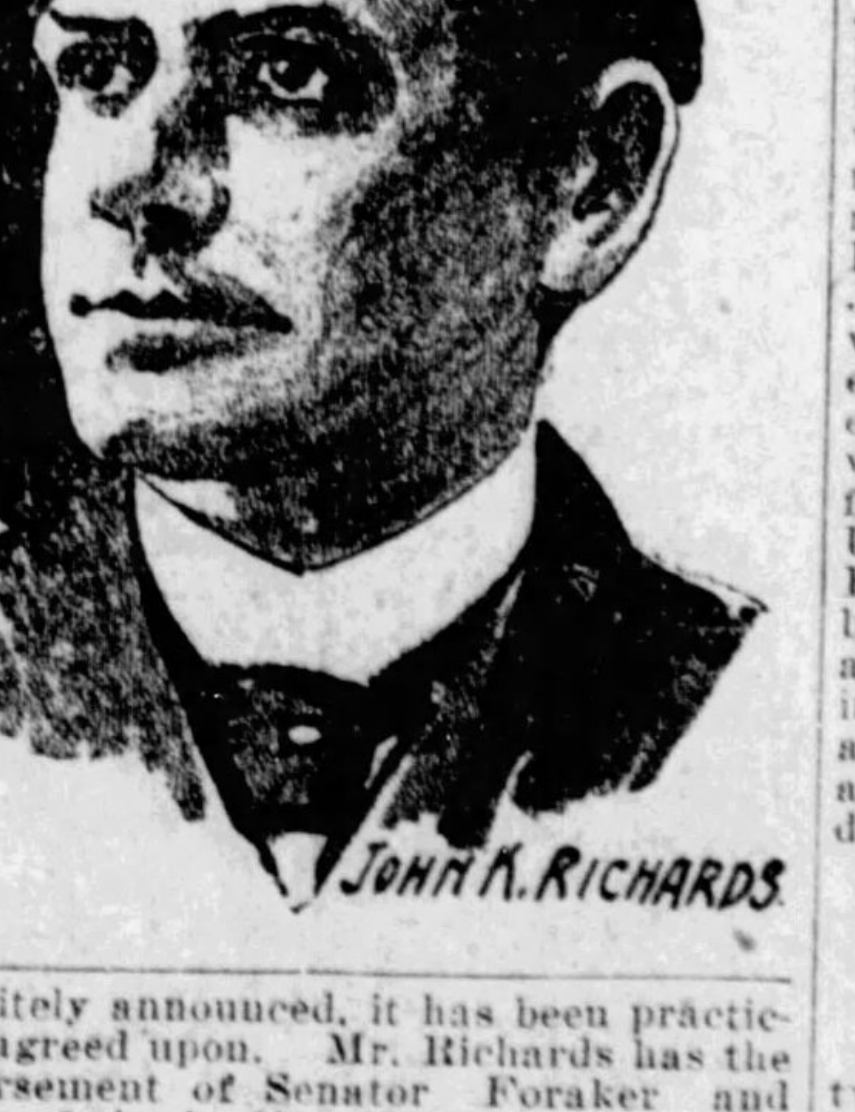
The Standard Oil people are denying that such telegrams were sent and not a senator had been found this morning who would admit receiving one of them. Notwithstanding all these denials and explanations, the belief is prevalent that Mr. Rockefeller, or some one acting under his authority, did send the telegrams in question. One particular fact is that the lawyer named in the alleged message from the Standard Oil magnate did appear in Washington just as it was said in the dispatch he would appear, and though he did not stay long, that was not his fault, nor of the men who sent him. They appear to have imagined that congress was a body which could be handled very much as the New York legislature is manipulated, or as the Gotham board of aldermen was cared for in the old Tammany days. Mr. Rockefeller's lawyer came here and tried to block the anti-trust wheels, and in doing so fell afoul of President Roosevelt. As soon as the President heard of the efforts which were being made to undo his work and of the telegrams with that significant signature he quickly decided upon his plan of campaign. The trusts were objecting to publicity, and he would give them a dose of publicity which they would not forget in a thousand years. So he called the Press Association to his aid, and next morning every newspaper reader in the country knew that Mr. Rockefeller had been trying to beat the trust bill and that the President had declared that he should not be permitted to do anything of the sort.

There is a great deal of comment here upon the fact that after the Nelson amendment had been agreed to by the house committee on interstate commerce, an amendment thereto designed to knock out the Nelson provision and put in its place a clause as harmless as a dove was handed to the chairman of that committee by a member of the house, whose simplest wish in the past has been equivalent to a command. This member of the house was David B. Henderson, of Iowa, speaker till March 4. It is understood the amendment in question was drafted by the New York lawyer who came here authorized or unauthorized by Mr. Rockefeller to represent the interests of the Standard Oil company. This amendment was not adopted by the committee. Speaker Henderson made it plain in the campaign last fall that he is opposed to tariff legislation. Since congress met he has made it plain that he is not in favor of any anti-trust legislation, unless it be legislation to which none of the trusts have any objections. It is the prevailing comment that his course is wholly consistent with the views which he is known to hold.

One of the amazing phases of this most astonishing episode is the audacity, mixed with ignorance, of the Rockefeller people. They jumped into Washington at the last minute, when the trust legislation had been agreed upon and all but passed through both houses, and attempted to defeat or change it at the eleventh hour. It is believed their real purpose was to get up a quarrel which might end in killing the whole bill. Although their aim was at the Nelson amendment most directly, as they do not want the government to have the power to inquire too closely into the affairs of the oil monopoly, it is understood their greatest antagonism is to the rebate clause which is yet to be enacted. Every one knows that rebates were the foundation of the fortune of the richest man in the world, the man whose name purports to have been signed to the telegrams which have kicked up all this rumpus. Whether or not rebates are now paid to the Standard Oil trust by the railway companies is one of those things a good many public men would like to find out.

### FOR THE CIRCUIT BENCH.

Washington, Feb. 5.—It can be announced with almost positive assurance that the President will appoint United States Solicitor General John K. Richards, formerly of Ironton, Ohio, to succeed Judge Day on the United States circuit bench.



While the appointment has not been definitely announced, it has been practically agreed upon. Mr. Richards has the endorsement of Senator Foraker and many of the leading jurists of the country, while Senator Hanna will not vigorously oppose him.

### THE PRESIDENT'S ATHLETICS.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Tired of being batted about the White House by General Wood, who is his superior at single sticks, the President has determined to take a course of lessons in single stick fencing as well as in saber and poniard work. While the newspapers have had many stories of the marks of battle General Wood has inflicted on the President, there has been none about any changes in Wood's physiognomy wrought by the President. This galled the President, and when he heard of an Italian master at arms in Baltimore named Generoso Pavese he sent for the professor to come to the White House.

The House committee on ways and means has favorably reported the bill providing that all registered brood animals be admitted duty free whether they are to be retained as the property of the importer or are brought in to be sold.

R R R
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest and Limbs. Taken inwardly, there is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

# GENERALS ASSIGNED.

## An Important Order From the War Department.

Washington, Feb. 4.—A general order dated January 27, making a number of highly important military assignments, was issued at the war department today. Under this order the following changes will occur:

Major General Arthur MacArthur is assigned to command the department of California, to relieve Major General Robert P. Hughes, who will be retired April 11.

Major General John C. Bates will relieve Major General MacArthur of the command of the department of the Lakes April 1.

Brigadier General James F. Wade will relieve Major General Davis of the command of the division of the Philippines on or before July 26. On being relieved Major General Davis will be retired.

The aides of Gen. Hughes and Gen. Davis will be ordered to join their regiments.

Brigadier General Leonard Wood will proceed to Manila, for assignment to command the department of Mindanao.

Brigadier General George M. Randall will be relieved of the command of the department of Columbia by April 1, and report to the commanding general, division of the Philippines.

Brigadier General Funston will be assigned to the command of the department of Columbia, relieving Gen. Randall not later than April 1.

Brigadier General Frank D. Baldwin will succeed General Funston in command of the department of Colorado.

Major General John C. Bates in addition to the department of the Lakes, will for the present exercise command of the department of Missouri. As soon after the arrival of Gen. Randall in the Philippines as practicable, Brigadier General Sumner will be relieved and proceed to Omaha, Neb., to command the department of the Missouri.

Brigadier General Wm. E. Carter will be relieved from duty with the war college board on July 30, to report to the commanding general, division of the Philippines.

Brigadier General Wade will be promoted to the grade of major general on the retirement of Major General Hughes in April next. He will relieve General Davis of the command of the division of the Philippines in July. Inasmuch as he has been already on duty in the Philippines beyond the usual two years' detail, it is generally understood in army circles that he will exercise command of the forces in the Philippines for a few months only, and that he will then be succeeded in that duty by Brigadier General Wood.

### BOUTELL'S SON TO BE A DIPLOMAT

Washington, Feb. 10.—Roger Sherman Gales Boutell, of Illinois, was appointed yesterday by the President as secretary of legation at Berne, Switzerland. Young Boutell is a son of Representative Boutell, and will graduate from Harvard this year. He was appointed at the request of David J. Hill, the new minister to Switzerland. The appointment was at once confirmed by the senate. The salary is $1,500 a year.

### EXTRA SESSION OF SENATE

Washington, Feb. 9.—A leading member of the senate has made this statement: "It looks very much to me like an extra session of the senate to ratify the three important treaties now pending. Unless the situation is relieved within a few days I think such an event is almost a certainty." The situation is so delicate that it is difficult even to get an executive session for a brief consideration of any one of the conventions. Rather than take any chance of an adverse vote under these uncertain conditions, friends of the administration would much prefer calling an extra session of the senate immediately after final adjournment. Sufficient opposition to the Alaskan boundary treaty from the senators of the northwest has already developed to cause a postponement of consideration for the present. While the friends of the Cuban reciprocity treaty feel that there is a two-thirds vote available in its behalf, they hesitate to bring it forward for final decision at the present time. Senator Morgan's attitude on the canal treaty prohibits a vote for the present, even if there was a disposition to bring it to the test.

### JUSSERAND PRESENTED.

Washington, Feb. 7.—M. J. J. Jusserand, the recently appointed ambassador, was presented formally to President Roosevelt today. In accordance with custom, the President sent his military aide, Col. Bingham, in one of the executive carriages to the French embassy to escort the ambassador to the White House. The ambassador was accompanied, in another carriage, by Pierre De Margerie, counselor, the military and naval attaches and Jules Boeufve, chancellor of the embassy. The members of the party in the full uniform of their diplomatic rank, were ushered into the blue room where they were received by the President, Secretary Hay and Secretary Cortelyou. Formal introductions followed and M. Jusserand presented to President Roosevelt his credentials from the French government. In so doing he took occasion to express to the President the cordial good will of France and his own regard both for the President personally and for the United States. In a felicitous response President Roosevelt requested the ambassador to convey to President Loubet and the French people the high regard in which they are held by the government and people of this country and extended a cordial personal welcome to Ambassador Jusserand.

### THE ALASKAN TREATY.

Washington, Feb. 5.—During the past two days President Roosevelt has had several conferences with prominent senators concerning the status of the Alaskan boundary treaty, and the President has been informed that the opponents of the treaty will not permit it to be ratified. This information was conveyed by Republican leaders of the Senate, who told him that, in their opinion, it would be useless to press consideration of the treaty further at this session, as it was known that several Northwestern senators were unalterably opposed to it and would do their utmost to defeat its ratification. Indeed some of those who conferred with the President expressed grave doubts as to the desirability of ratifying the treaty, as the oposition to it was not confined to the Northwest, but already had extended into the middle West. During one of these conferences, Secretary Hay, who acted for the United States in the negotiation of the treaty, was sent for by the President and the whole subject was considered thoroughly. It was indicated to the President that the opposition to the treaty was too strong to be overcome.

# NAMES OF SENATORS

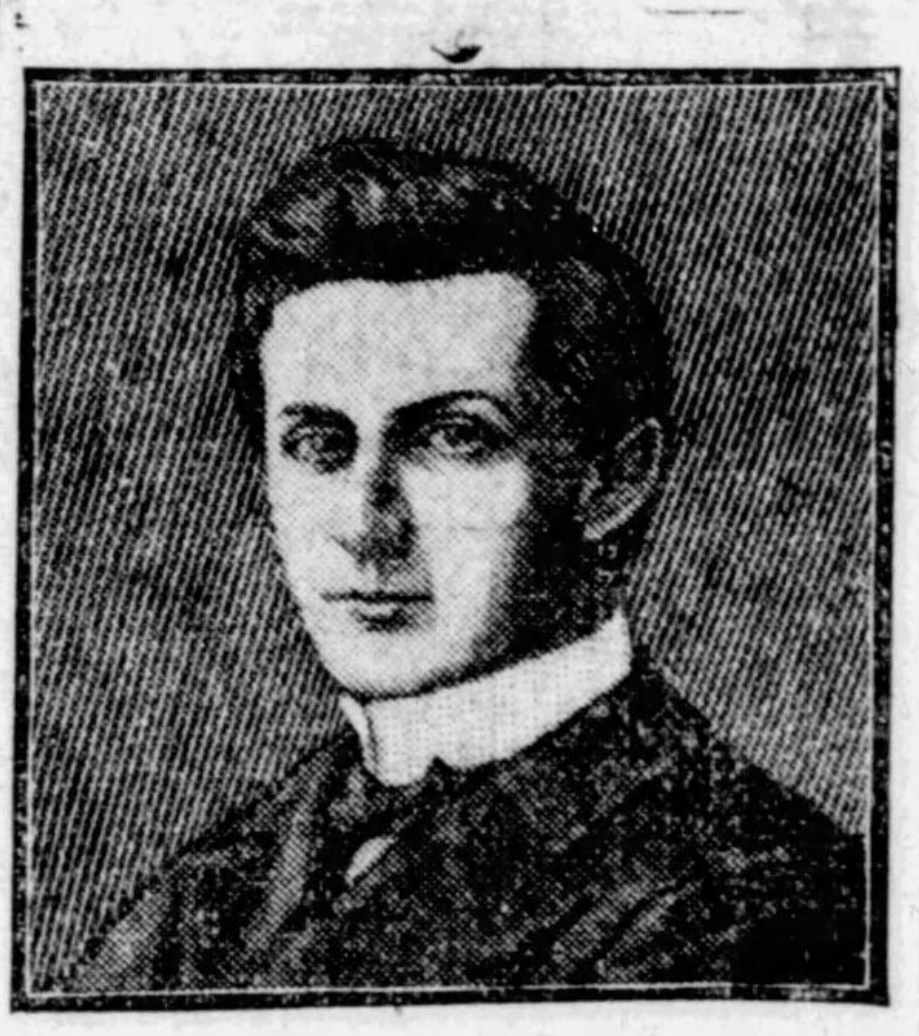
## Who Are Said to Have Received Telegrams, Divulged.

Washington, Feb. 10.—It is said here today that the senators who received messages purporting to come from the Standard Oil company and signed either by J. D. Rockefeller or J. D. Rockefeller, jr., asking their support to defeat the Nelson amendment to the department of commerce bill, were Allison of Iowa, Hale of Maine, Kean of New Jersey, Spooner of Wisconsin, Platt of Connecticut, Depew of New York, Elkins of West Virginia, Lodge of Massachusetts, and Nelson of Minnesota. None of these will admit the receipt of the telegram though none has made an unequivocal denial.

Representative Hepburn called up the conference report on the department of commerce bill in the house this morning. This contains the Nelson publicity amendment.

### AFTER THE SOUTH POLE.

New York, Feb. 5.—It has definitely been decided that Anthony Fiala will lead the next Ziegler polar expedition. Though young in years Mr. Fiala has achieved wide fame as a scientist and explorer and his friends think it is not impossible that he may achieve the honor of discovering the North Pole.



ANTHONY FIALA.

# DAWES DEAD.

## The Red Men Lose Their Firmest White Friend.

Pittsfield, Mass., Feb. 5.—Ex-United States Senator Henry Laurens Dawes died at 5:10 this morning in his home in this city.

Mr. Dawes had been ill since Christmas night, when he contracted a severe cold while driving. The cold developed into the grip, which undermined his system. Since last Sunday night he has been in an unconscious condition.

When President Roosevelt visited Pittsfield, last fall, he called upon the veteran statesman. It was while returning from the visit to the Dawes house that the trolley accident occurred in which the President figured.

H. L. Dawes served two terms in the United States Senate from his native state, from 1875 to 1893, in which latter year he ended his public career as commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes of the Indian Territory. Before his election to the Senate he had a long legislative career, having been a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1848-50, of the state senate 1850-52, and a member of Congress from 1857 to 1873. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1853 and served as attorney for the western district of Massachusetts from 1854 to 1857. He was born in Cummington, Mass., October 30, 1816, graduated from Yale in 1839 and was admitted to the bar in 1842. In 1869 Williams College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. and the same honor was conferred upon him by Yale in 1889.

### THE MORMON DANGER.

New York, Feb. 4.—Rev. Dr. William M. Bell, general secretary of missions of the United Brethren in Christ, of Dayton, O., speaking before the National Federation of Church Workers at their annual conference in this city, said:

"There is a vast territory in the West, where we shall presently have a tremendous struggle with Mormonism. And there is no way in which we can grapple successfully with the spirit that possesses that great district unless we federate and fight it together."

He also spoke of the good that would result if the different denominations were to co-operate for maintaining weak churches and in the establishment of new ones.

"Many churches pay their ministers less than the wages received by trolley car conductors and gripmen," he said. "It is not right for the great American commonwealth to ask a man to enter the ministry on the basis of a salary that makes poverty certain."

Rev. R. H. Sanford, general secretary, reported that state federations have been organized in New York, Ohio, Massachusetts and Nebraska, and that the way has been prepared for organization in other states. Besides this, thirteen local federations were organized in cities during the year.

### THE GRANT MEMORIAL.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The Grant memorial commission appointed under the act of congress of 1901, to select plans for a monument to General Grant, has decided to accept the model submitted by Henry Shrady, of New York. Mr. Shrady was one of twenty-two sculptors who originally entered into the competition. The bill under which the committee is proceeding provides for a memorial in Washington to General Grant to cost $250,000. According to Mr. Shrady's plan the central figure of the proposed memorial will be a bronze piece representing the general on horseback. This will be appropriately surrounded by other figures.

### HAWAII'S NEEDS.

Honolulu, Feb. 9.—Superintendent of Public Works Henry L. Cooper has furnished Governor Dole with his estimates of the needs of the island government and they will be transmitted to the legislature for action. Superintendent Cooper says that in the next two years his department will require $6,000,000 for public improvements, including the construction of bridges, roads and buildings and for running expenses. Mr. Cooper proposes that part of the money be raised by loan and suggests that a bill for securing four millions be introduced in the legislature.

### Magnificent Meteor.

New York, Feb. 3.—Many persons in different parts of the city whose view was unobstructed by high buildings were startled last night by a meteor which burst into a flame immediately overhead and sped swiftly toward the south. From a point directly over the centre of the city it fled south with marvelous speed, its first white light dimming away to a fine point of flame.

# MEDIANA A TOTAL LOSS

## A Hundred Passengers in Deadly Peril.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Feb. 10.—The Quebec Steamship company's steamer, Madiana, Capt. Fraser, which sailed from New York on Saturday last for a special cruise among the Caribbean islands, with a party of excursionists, has gone ashore on the reefs off this island and is likely to prove a total loss. Tugs have left here in endeavors to rescue the passengers.

The Madiana is lying, with a heavy list and broadside to the wind, on the reef one and a half miles northeast of North Rock. The seas are breaking over her.

The tug Gladisfen only succeeded in getting within a mile of the Madiana. Efforts are being made to transfer the latter's passengers to the Gladisfen by means of a life boat. A heavy sea is running.

As this dispatch is sent one of the tugs seems to have been able to get alongside the Madiana. The weather is moderating, but some hours must elapse before it is possible to obtain from the passenger details of the disaster, as the spot where she went ashore is quite some distance from here. A heavy sea is still running.

The Madiana struck on the reef at 3 o'clock this morning.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Feb. 10.—The passengers and crew of the Madiana have just been landed. There was no loss of life.

New York, Feb. 10.—A. E. Outerbridge & Co., agents of the Quebec Steamship Co., have received cable advices from Hamilton, confirming the Associated Press report of the wreck of the Madiana. According to their advices the ship is a total loss, but no mention is made of any loss of life.

The agents of the Quebec Steamship company, have received a cable dispatch saying the passengers are being taken from the wrecked steamer. So far as known, there have been no casualties.

The steamer was built in Glasgow, in 1876, and is of 1,983 tons net burden. She is 344 feet 8 inches long, has 39 feet 4 inches beam and is 29 feet deep. The steamer is owned by the Quebec Steamship company and hails from London.

### Ship Ashore on Oregon Coast.

Astoria, Ore., Feb. 10.—What is supposed to be a German four-masted bark went ashore at Cape Disappointment last night. Captain Richardson, of the lighthouse tender Columbine that returned at midnight from the scene of the disaster, says the vessel is resting easily. She is well up on the beach and her men are still abroad. Unless the gale continues the crew can be taken off, and it is possible the vessel herself may be hauled back into deep water. The vessel is believed to be the Alsternixie, from San Francisco.

### British Steamer Sunk.

London, Feb. 10.—The steamer Watchful, of Liverpool, today sank the steamer Arthur, of Cardiff, in a collision off Barry. Most of the crew of the Arthur were asleep at the time of the accident, but eight of the men were saved. Five others were lost.

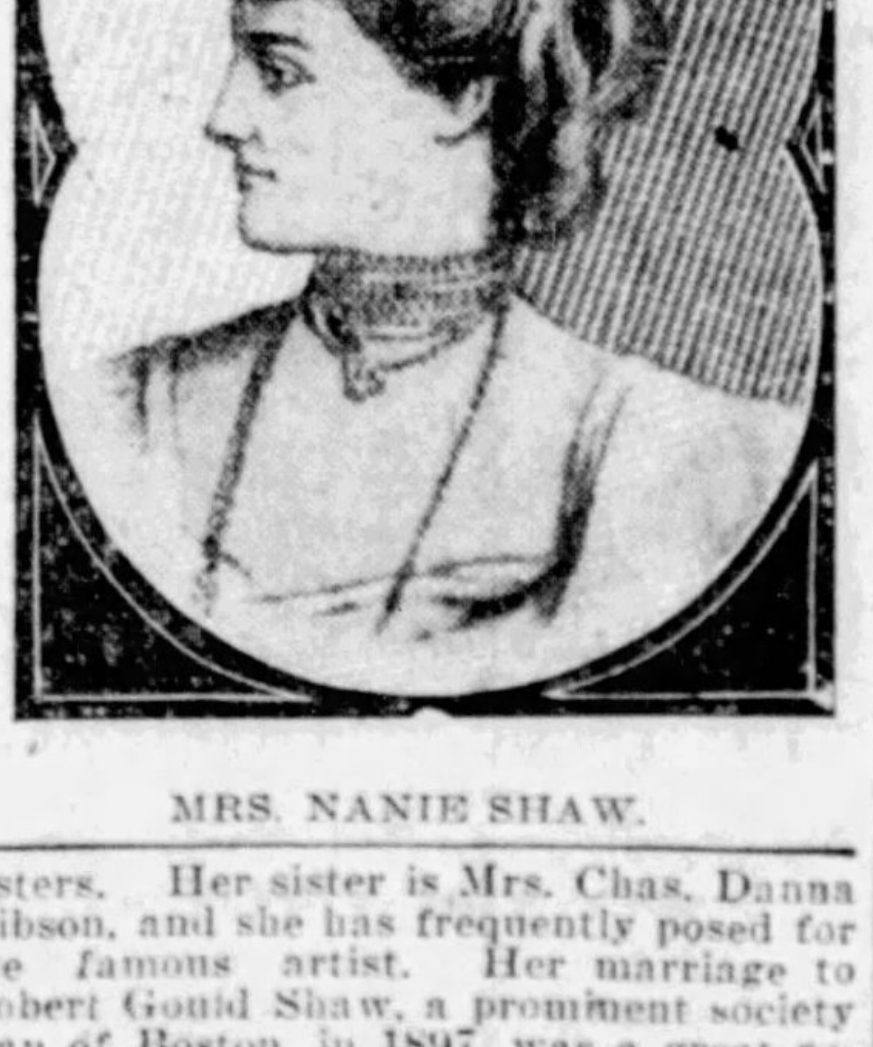
# GERMANY WILL GIVE IN

## Declared in Berlin That Peace Protocol Will Be Signed.

Berlin, Feb. 10.—The officials of the foreign office here deny that any insuperable obstacles to the signing of the German protocol at Washington exist. They add that a comparatively unimportant question of detail has been referred to Berlin but that the signing will occur in a few days. First Great Britain's protocol will be signed and then the protocols of Germany and Italy.

### THE "GIBSON GIRL."

Richmond, Va., Feb. 5.—Society of the Old Dominion is agog over the suit of Mrs. Nanie Langhorne Shaw, the "Gibson Girl," for absolute divorce from her husband, Robert Gould Shaw, which is expected to come up for trial within the next few days. The ground alleged, and the only one, is desertion. Mrs. Shaw is the third of the four famous Langhorne sisters. Her sister is Mrs. Chas. Danna Gibson, and she has frequently posed for the famous artist. Her marriage to Robert Gould Shaw, a prominent society man of Boston, in 1897, was a great social event. She was then only eighteen years old, fond of outdoor sport, a famous horsewoman and a graceful dancer.



MRS. NANIE SHAW.

### BRYAN AND GROVER.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—William Jennings Bryan, twice the candidate of the Democratic party for the presidency, has sent word to the Iroquois club of Chicago that he will not sit at the same table with Grover Cleveland and so cannot accept an invitation to the Jackson birthday banquet, which is to be held under the auspices of the club at the Auditorium on March 16.

Mr. Bryan was in the city Saturday on his way to fill a lecture engagement in Indiana, and is reported to have sent a curt and decidely pointed message to those in charge of the banquet.

"Tell the banquet committee that I do not care to be invited to the affair," he is reported to have said to the person by whom the message was sent. "Tell them that I object to joining a celebration at which Grover Cleveland or any of the other men who were traitors to the Democratic party of 1896 and 1900 are to be guests of honor.

"Tell them, too, that if an invitation is sent to me that I shall not assign a previous engagement as any reason for declining, but shall plainly state my reasons for refusing to attend."

As it has been announced by those in charge of the banquet that the presidential boom of Edward M. Shepard, of New York, who is to be one of the speakers, would be launched at the affair, Mr. Bryan's declination is construed to mean that he does view Mr. Shepard's candidacy with favor

# FIRE ON A BATTLESHIP

## New York Damaged on Eve of Sailing for Honduras.

San Francisco, Feb. 10.—Fire broke out last night on the battleship New York, which is lying in the stream under orders to sail for Honduras. The fire was in the cabin of Paymaster Ball, and it is believed to have originated from a lighted cigarette carelessly dropped into a basket of paper.

Considerable damage was done to the cabin, but the sailing of the fleet today will not be delayed.

Rear Admiral Glass received his sailing orders yesterday and the Pacific squadron will go to Amapala, Honduras, where a Central American revolution is now threatening.

### HANNA'S BILL.

Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 9.—At the regular meeting of R. E. Lee camp, United Confederate Veterans, yesterday, a resolution indorsing the bill introduced by Senator Hanna to pension ex-slaves, was introduced by State Historian Judge C. C. Cummings, and passed by an almost unanimous vote. There was some objection on the ground that the resolution must be construed as political. The resolution urges that Texas representatives in congress support the Hanna measure to the extent of rewarding all ex-slaves who remained at home within the ages set forth in the bill, or those who went with their masters in the civil war, but that those be excepted who were enlisted in the United States volunteer service and are already on the pension list.

Washington, Feb. 10.—What is known as the Philippine extradition bill has been signed by the President and is now a law.

The President has signed the bill appropriating $1,500,000 for the construction of a new building for the Department of Agriculture in this city.

# The Markets.

### THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Feb. 10.—Close—There was not a great deal of news in the grain market today. The opening was quiet and steady. Cables were lower, but comparatively steady. Cash and May opened unchanged and July ¼c higher. Trading was quite active during the early hours of the session and there was quite a decline on free selling. At midday cash was ¼c lower, May ⅛c lower and July ⅛c lower than yesterday's close. The northwest receipts were bearish. Bradstreet's figures on the world's available supply of wheat show an increase of 1,400,000. The weather is generally favorable with temperatures moderate. The forecast indicates showers for tonight and Wednesday over the middle west. A private cable from Paris says the weather there is very bad and stocks are decreasing rapidly. The export business today, which amounted to 40 loads of New York contract No. 2 red to Lisbon, helped to bring the market up from the low point. The close was unchanged for cash and May and ¼c up for July.

The primary receipts were, 560,000; last week, 539,000; last year, 312,000. Shipments, 267; last week, 213,000; last year, 244,000.

The corn market was rather dull, but the sentiment was bullish. The large export demand which is said to be practically unlimited, is responsible for this condition. May opened unchanged, and as the session progressed advanced ¼c. Bradstreet's figures show an increase of 2,519,000 bushels. The export report of 25 loads with more working was a potent factor in the firm close. February closed ½c higher, and May ⅛c higher. The primary receipts were 724,000; last week, 838,000; last year, 243,000. Shipments, 431,000; last week, 613,000; last year, 259,000.

The opening in oats was firm, ⅜@¼c higher. Bradstreet's increase amounts to 911,00. There was practically no trade. The close was steady.

The seed situation was dull and a bit easier today. The opening was unchanged for February, which soon experienced a 5c decline. March opened 2½c lower to unchanged and later extended its break to 5c. Receipts were 650 bags; shipments, 600 bags; last year's receipts, 250; shipments, 265. Estimated for tomorrow, 750 bags. The close was easy, 7½c lower.

TOLEDO.

| | Today. | | | | Feb. 9. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. | Close. |
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| Cash | 78¼ | 78½ | 78 | 78¼ | 78¼ |
| May | 81¼ | 81½ | 80¾ | 81¼ | 81¼ |
| July | 77 | 77 | 76¾ | 77 | 76¾ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| Feb | .... | .... | .... | 47 | 46½ |
| May | 45⅝ | 46 | 45¾ | 45¾ | 45⅝ |
| July | .... | .... | .... | 44⅞ | .... |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| Feb | .... | .... | .... | 37½ | 38 |
| May | 38¼ | .... | .... | 38 | 37⅞ |
| Clover Seed— | | | | | |
| Feb | $7.17½ | .... | .... | $7.10 | $7.17½ |
| March | 7.20-22½ | 7.20 | 7.15 | 7.15 | 7.22½ |

Rye—No 2, 53¾c.
Timothy—Prime, $1.85.
Alsike—Prime, $8.00.

CHICAGO.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| May | 79¼ | 79½ | 78¾ | 79¼-⅜ | 79¼-⅜a |
| July | 74⅝ | 75⅛ | 74⅝-½ | 74⅞ | 74⅝a |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| May | 45¾ | 46 | 45⅝ | 45¾b | 45⅝-¾a |
| July | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43½ | 43⅝b | 43⅝b |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| May | 37½ | 37⅞ | 37⅜ | 37⅝-¾b | 37⅝a |
| July | 33½ | 33⅝-¾b | 33½ | 33¾ | 33⅝b |

NEW YORK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| May | 82¼ | 82⅝ | 81⅞ | 82¼b | 82¼b |
| July | 79⅛b | 79⅝ | 78⅞ | 79⅜a | 79⅛a |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| May | 52½b | 52⅝ | 52⅛ | 52⅛b | 52½a |
| July | 50⅛ | 50¼ | 50 | 50b | 50¼ |

ST. LOUIS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| May | 74⅝ | 75 | 74½ | 74⅝-¾a | 74⅝-⅜b |
| July | 71⅞ | 72⅛ | 72 | 72⅛b | 71⅞b |

MINNEAPOLIS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| May | .... | .... | .. | 77¼ | 77⅛-¼ |
| July | .. | .. | .. | 77⅝ | 77⅜ |

DULUTH.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| May | .. | .. | .. | 78⅝b | 78⅝b |
| July | .. | .. | .. | 78b | 78 |

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pork— | | | | | |
| May | $16.95-98 | $16.95 | $16.85 | $16.90 | $16.92 |
| July | 16.30 | 16.30b | 16.27 | 16.30b | 16.37 |
| Lard— | | | | | |
| Feb. | 9.60 | 9.57a | 9.55 | 9.55 | 9.55 |
| May | 9.50 | 950-52 | 9.45-7b | 9.47 | 9.47 |
| July | 9.30 | 9.30 | 9.22-5a | 9.25a | 9.27 |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| May | 9.22 | 9.22-5 | 9917-20 | 9.20b | 9.20 |
| July | 9.10 | 9.07-10 | 9.06 | 9.05-7 | 9.07 |
| Sept. | 9.07 | 9.05 | 9.02 | 9.02-5 | 9.05 |

### MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Feb. 10.—Noon.—Money on call steady at 2¾ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4¾@5 per cent; sterling exchange strong with actual business in bankers' bills at 487.25@487.375 for demand, and at 484.25@484.375 for 60-day bills. Posted rates, 485@488. Commercial bills, 483¾@4. Bar silver, 47⅝c. Mexican dollars, 37½c.

New York, Feb. 10.—The stock market opeuend active and strong. The dealings in Rock Island in blocks of 1,000 shades and upwards, made the feature of the market. There were heavy dealings also in Amalgamated Copper and in Missouri Pacific, 6,000 shares of the latter selling simultaneously at 115⅝@115, compared with 114¾ last night. Anaconda rose 1¼. Otherwise the gains were fractional throughout. United States Steel was shaded ¼ on the sale of 2,100 shares.

Buying went on at a furious pace in some stocks, which diverted attention for a while from the realizing sales elsewhere. Missouri Pacific, Canadian Pacific, Amalgamated and Smelting were marked up a point. Meanwhile, other stocks of equal prominence were falling back slowly, led by Wabash preferred, which lost a point. Rock Island was then lifted over a point on a very large transaction, and the market steadied. Kanawha & Michigan lost 2.

The market became much less active and the price movement irregular during the second hour. The rise in Rock Island was followed by advances of about a point in the Atchisons, Kansas & Texas preferred, Brooklyn Transit, People's Gas, New York, Chicago & St. Louis, United States Rubber preferred and American Chemical. There were losses of 1@1¼ in Delaware & Hudson, Northwestern and North American. The Wabashes and coalers were inclined to drag. Bonds were irregular at noon.

The suspension of the earlier active buying reached the top, and there were small offerings. St. Paul, Penna. and the U. S. Steel stocks were under decided pressure. Price changes were limited to a small fraction as a rule. Allis-Chalmers pfd. advanced 1, Lake Erie & Western 1¾, and La Clede Gas 6 points.

Some large buying orders in Missouri Pacific carried the price up to the best of the day. Rock Island and Atchison also rallied, but the improvements were only momentary as the market eased off as the demand shrunk.

### N. Y. Stock Market.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Locomotive | 30 | .... | .... | 30¼ |
| Am. Sg. Rfig. Co. | 131⅞ | 132¼ | 130⅝ | 130⅞ |
| Atchison | 88⅝ | 89½ | 88½ | 88⅝ |
| Atchison pfd | 101¼ | 102⅛ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Am. Car & F. Co. | 41⅜ | 41⅜ | 41 | 41 |
| Anaconda | 114 | 114¼ | 111 | 112 |
| Amal. Copper | 70½ | 71 | 70 | 70 |
| Balt. & Ohio | 102⅝ | 102¾ | 102⅛ | 102¾ |
| Brklyn. R. Trans. | 69¾ | 70½ | 69¼ | 69¾ |
| Can. Pacific | 138¼ | 138¼ | 137⅝ | 137⅞ |
| Chicago G. W. | 28½ | 28⅝ | 28 | 28 |
| Con. Tob. 4s | 65 | .... | .... | 64⅞ |
| Colorado Fuel | 75 | 75⅛ | 75 | 74 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 53¼ | 53⅜ | 52⅝ | 52⅝ |
| Erie com | 41¼ | 41⅜ | 40⅞ | 40⅞ |
| Louisville & Nash | 127½ | .... | .... | 127 |
| Leather | 14¼ | 14¾ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ |
| Ice com | 10⅞ | 11⅛ | 10⅞ | 11⅛ |
| Manhattan | 145¼ | 145⅞ | 144⅞ | 144⅞ |
| Mexican Cent | 27¼ | 27⅜ | 26⅞ | 27 |
| Miss. Pac. | 115½ | 115⅞ | 114⅞ | 114⅞ |
| Mo. K. & T. | 29⅝ | 29⅞ | 29¼ | 29⅝ |
| North Am. Co. | 116 | 116½ | 116 | 116 |
| New York Cen | 150⅝ | 150⅞ | 150¼ | 150⅝ |
| N. Y. C. & St. L. | 44⅛ | 44⅛ | 43½ | 43⅝ |
| N. & W. com | 76¾ | 76¼ | 75⅞ | 75⅞ |
| Ont. & West | 34½ | 34¾ | 34¼ | 34⅝ |
| Pennsylvania | 151⅛ | 151¼ | 150⅝ | 150⅞ |
| Pac. Mail | 40¼ | 40⅜ | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| People's Gas Co. | 107⅞ | 108⅜ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| Reading com. | 64⅞ | 65 | 63⅞ | 63⅞ |
| Rock Island | 50½ | 51½ | 50⅜ | 50⅜ |
| Rep. I. & S. Co. | 21¾ | 21⅞ | 21½ | 21½ |
| So. Ry. | 36½ | 36½ | 36 | 36 |
| So. Ry. pfd. | 96 | 96 | 95¼ | 96 |
| Sopth. Pac. | 180¾ | 180¾ | 179½ | 179¾ |
| South. Pac. | 66¼ | 66⅝ | 65⅞ | 66 |
| Tenn. C. & I. | 65¼ | 65⅜ | 64¼ | 64⅜ |
| Union Pac. | 103¼ | 103⅜ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| U. S. Steel pfd. | 89¼ | 89⅜ | 88⅞ | 89 |
| Wabash com. | 32⅛ | 32¼ | 31⅝ | 31¾ |
| Wabash pfd. | 52¾ | 52⅞ | 51⅞ | 51⅞ |
| Wb. Deb. B's | 84⅜ | 84⅜ | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| Western Union | 90½ | 90½ | 90 | 90 |
| W. & L. E. | 27½ | 27½ | 27 | 27 |
| Wis. Central | 29 | 29⅛ | 28¼ | 28¼ |
| Wis. Central pfd. | 55½ | .... | .... | 54½ |
| K. C. com. | 34⅝ | .... | .... | 34½ |
| Texas Pacific | 43⅛ | 43⅜ | 42⅝ | 42⅝ |

### LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; marekt slow; good to prime steers, $4.40@5.75; poor to medium, $3.00@4.25; stockers and feeders, $2.30@4.40; cows, $1.40@4.50; heifers, $2.00@4.60; canners, $1.40@2.40; bulls, $2.00@4.25; calves, $3.50@8.00; Texas fed steers, $3.50@4.25.

Hogs—Receipts today, 24,000; tomorrow, 35,000; left over, 9,947; market strong to 5c higher; mixed and butchers, $6.60@7.00; good to choice heavy, $6.85@7.10; rough heavy, $6.60@6.85; light, $6.35@6.60; bulk of sales, $6.55@6.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 14,000; steady to strong; lambs same; good to choice wethers, $4.50@5.50; fair to choice, $3.50@4.50; native lambs, $4.50@6.40.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Feb. 10.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 20 cars; marekt strong; 5@10c higher; mediums, $7.10; Yorkers, $6.95; pigs, $6.50@6.85; no prime hogs here; stags and roughs, $4.50@6.25; closing firm.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 10. — (Eirick Bros.' special to The Blade.)—Cattle—Ten cars of hold overs; market slow. Hogs, 25 cars; strong; pigs, Yorkers, $7.00; medium heavy, 7.10@7.20. Sheep—Twenty-five cars; slow; best lambs, $6.50@6.65; fair to good, $6.00@6.25; culls, common, $4.75@5.50; mixed sheep, $4.50@4.75; culls bucks, $2.50@3.75; wethers yearlings, $5.00@5.50; calves strong, $6.50@9.50.

Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa., Feb. 10.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's special to The Blade.)—Hogs—Eight loads, 5c higher; heavy, $7.15@7.20; medium, $7.10@7.15; heavy Yorkers, $7.05@7.10; light, $6.95@7.00; pigs, $6.85@6.90. Supply of sheep light; steady; sheep, $3.50@3.55; labs, $4.00@6.50.

### Toledo Produce

Jobbers' selling prices:
Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, Jersey cow, 1-lb. prints, 26@27c; solid pack, 24@25c; dairy, 18@20c; packing stock, 12½@13c.
Butterine—Dairy rolls, 13½@14½c, 1-lb. prints, 14@16c; solid pack, 13@15c.
Cheese—Michigan full cream, 15c; firm.
Eggs—Strictly fresh, 23c; candled, 22c; storage, 20c.
Cabbages—75@$1.00.
Lettuce—Per lb., 12½c, firm.
Radishes—Per doz., hothouse, 25@30c.
Cucumbers—Hothouse, $2@2.25 per doz.
Cauliflower—California, $1.25@1.50.
Celery—Home-grown, 35@50c per bunch.
Beets—30@40c per bu.
Mango Peppers—40c per bu.
Tomatoes—Floridas, fancy, per crate, $5.50@6.00.
Spinach—50@75c per bu.
Onions—65@75c.
Spanish Onions—$1.10@1.15 per crate.
Wax Beans—Per bu., $1.50@2.00.
Navy Beans (hand picked)—$2.60@2.75.
Hubbard Squash—1@1¼c per lb.; $18@20 per ton.
Parsnips—35@40c per bu.
Turnips, 25@30c per bu.
Carrots—25@30c per bu.
Potatoes—60@65c.
Jersey Sweet Potatoes—$1.25@1.50 per bu.; $5.00@7.00 per bbl.
Rutabagas—35c per bu.
Fruits—
Apples—75@$1.00 per bu.; per bbl., $2.50@3 as to quality and variety.
Pears—50@75c per bu.
Honey—18@20c per lb.
Grapes—Fancy, $5.50@6.00.
Poultry (alive)—Fowls, 10c; spring chickens, 11c per lb.; turkeys, 14c.; ducks, 12c; geese, 11c.
Poultry (dressed) — Fowls, 11@11½c; spring chickens, 12@12½c per lb.; turkeys, 16@17c; ducks, 15c; geese 11@12c.

### N. Y. Produce.

New York, Feb. 10.—Beef easy. Pork easy; mess, $17.75@18.25; family, $18.50@19.00; short clear, $18.25@20.00; lard dull; prime western steam, $10. Butter firm; state dairy, 15@25c; extra creamry, 26c; held creamery, 19@25c; creamery, common to choice, 19@25c.

Cheese—Receipts, 2,271 pkgs.; firm; state full cream, fancy small colored, fall make, 14¼c; late make, 13¾@14c; fall white make, 14¼c; late make, 13¾c; large colored, fall make, 14¼c; late make, 13¾c; large white fall make, 14¼c; late make, 13½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 11,860 pkgs.; unsettled; state and Pennsylvania average best, 21c; western fancy, 19c; southern, 18@18½c; refrigerated, 13@16c.

Sugar—Raw firm; refining, 3 3-16; centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 2 15-16c; refined firm; crushed, $5.25; powdered, $4.75; granulated, 4.65. Coffee quiet; No. 7 Rio, 5⅝c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 32@40c.

### Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Butter quiet, steady; creameries, 16@25c; dairies, 15@23c. Eggs weak, 18c. Cheese steady; twins, 13c; daisies, 13½@14c; Young Americas, 13½c.

### New York Poultry.

New York, Feb. 10.—Poultry — Alive firm; turkeys, 13@14c; fowls, 15c; dressed slow; western chickens, 13½@14c; western fowls, 13½c; turkeys, 18@19c.

### COTTON.

New York, Feb. 10.—The cotton market showed a good deal of irregularity, opening easy at a decline of 5 to 9 points, but promptly rallying on May leadership. Within an hour the early loss had been recovered and by 11 a. m. a net rise of 1 to 4 points had been established, the extreme advance being confined to May contracts for which there appeared to be an unlimited demand. It is now currently reported that the original January bull pool in liquidating their interests in that month transferred it largely to May; that since then they have been quietly accumulating May contracts. The buyers of May seem to be putting out hedges in July with the result of extending the difference between the two positions to a matter of 18 points. The local traders are much excited in view of the new developments of manipulation in May cotton. Later cables were in sympathy with the upward movement that followed the opening call here. The early Liverpool weakness was the result of pressure and realizing by some of the smaller long interests in the English market. Trade throughout the forenoon was exceptionally active here with the most of the local contingent decidedly nervous throughout. Public orders still went to the long side of the account.

At noon the market was firm at top prices of the first hour, after having dropped to 9.33 for May under a wave of realizing. Noon bids were net 1@3 points higher. Spot ruled firm; middling uplands, 9.40; mid gulf, 9.65.

Estimated receipts at the ports today were 38,000 bales, against 41,891 last week, and 32,114 last year. For the week, 185,000 bales, compared with 194,161 last week, and 157,837 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans were 14,678 bales, against 14,109 last year, and at Houston 11,589 bales, against 9,554 last year.

Spot closed quiet and 15 points higher; middling uplands, 9.50; middling gulf, 9.75; sales, 220 bales.

### WOOL.

Boston, Feb. 10.—The wool market here has been fairly active with prices holding up well. Territory wools head the list of sales. Fine staple wools are unchanged at 56@58c, with fine mediums at 54@56c, and medium at 47@48c. There has been active demand for fleece wools. Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above is quoted at 32@33c; X, 28@29c, and No. 1 and 2 at 31@32c; Michigan X and above, 27@28c; No. 1 and 2, 28@29c. Australian wool is quiet, owing to the small offerings in this market. Prices steady and unchanged.